

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1975

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. 87, NO. 78 INTERNATIONAL EDITION IN BRITISH ISLES 5p ELSEWHERE

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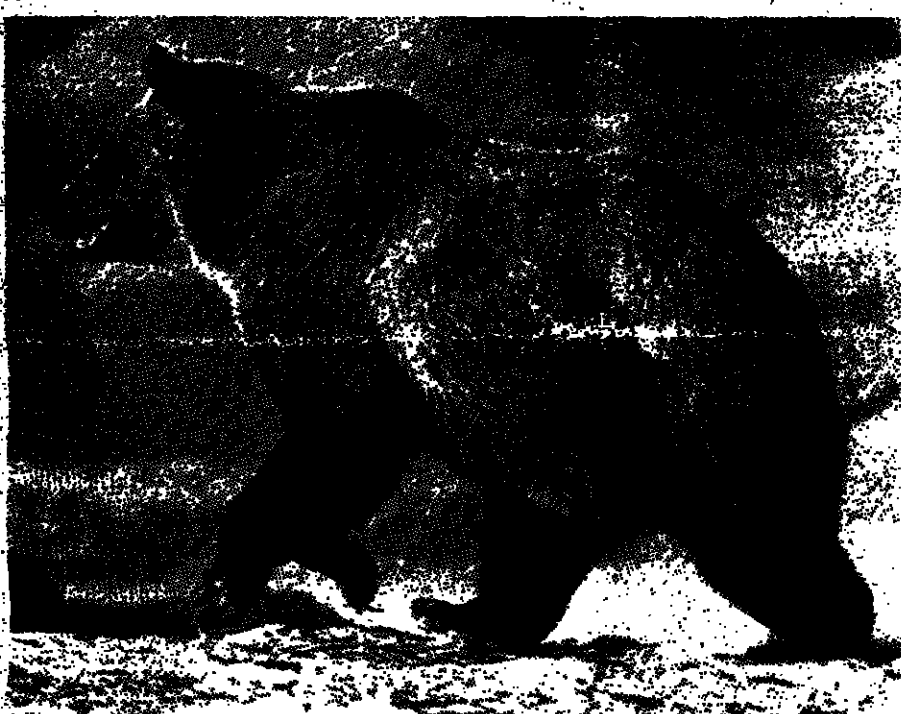
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National Park Service photo

Formidable—but grizzly still needs help

How to protect grizzlies from 'dangerous people'

By William A. Babcock
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The grizzly bear is at the center of new controversy in the United States. Concerned at a growing invasion of grizzlies' refuges by humans, the U.S. Interior Department wants to designate the bears as a "threatened species." This would ban all killing or transporting of the animals (except for scientific purposes) — but the rules could be changed at any time by the head of the department.

This move is opposed by two sets of critics.

The first: environmental and protectionist groups, who insist that the bears be given the stricter protection of an "endangered species" classification. This would similarly ban killing or transporting, but the rules could not be changed so easily.

The second: state wildlife groups, who claim that no new classification is needed at all, since it is the job of the states to protect the bears.

Hearing scheduled

The controversy will break into the open at a public hearing scheduled by the Interior Department in Washington, D.C., in mid-April.

An estimated 800 to 1,150 grizzlies still live in the United States. Although the number has remained stable for the past 50 years, Interior officials say that backpackers, tourists, campers, and others are steadily encroaching into grizzly territory. Yet the bears are not yet in danger of becoming extinct — hence the official reference for "threatened."

Almost all the bears live in Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana — in Yellowstone National Park; in the Selway-Bitterroot area (in Idaho);

Ford Doctrine emerges: rejection of isolation, stress on human aid

By Geoffrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

South Bend, Ind. The President has decided to move now to arrest what he sees as a dangerous U.S. trend toward isolationism.

Alarmed by the impending cutbacks in military aid for Cambodia — and particularly by what he sees as the growing congressional attitudes against U.S. aid generally — Mr. Ford is stepping forward to assert his support for internationalism.

"I am convinced," the President told a University of Notre Dame audience on a cool, breezy day here, "that Americans, however tempted to resign from the world, know that it cannot be done. The spirit of learning is far too deeply ingrained. We know that wherever the bell tolls for freedom, it tolls for us."

Guam Doctrine holds

The President's statement of principles here underscored:

• The turn of history which again sees a Republican president holding tight to the concept of internationalism, a position that was put forward initially by Democratic presidents. For years it was generally opposed by Republicans, with exceptions such as Sen. Arthur Vandenberg after World War II.

• While there is no Ford reversal of the Nixon-expressed Guam Doctrine (of U.S. withdrawal from direct military involvement abroad and encouragement of self-help by other nations), the President clearly is rejecting the views of many Demo-

crats in Congress who oppose foreign aid on the grounds that such aid tends to draw the U.S. into foreign entanglements.

[Latest predictions that Congress will turn down additional military aid for Cambodia and South Vietnam came at the weekend, when House Republican Leader John J. Rhodes of Arizona expressed doubts, and Democratic Sens. Dale Bumpers of Arkansas and Stuart Symington of Missouri agreed.]

[The Senate Foreign Relations Committee was to vote Monday on \$125 million in extra funds for Cambodia, voted by a subcommittee. President Ford has asked for \$223 million. According to some reports, he may be willing to compromise. The House Democratic caucus last week voted resoundingly against any further aid for either nation.]

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Iran prying Iraq from Soviet grip

Border pact makes friend out of foe

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington The Shah of Iran may be beginning an effort to pry neighboring Iraq out of the Soviet bloc — not to become an ally of the West, but to assume a more nonaligned position.

Some Middle East diplomats here draw this implication from the agreement between Iraq and Iran signed in Tehran Monday.

The reasoning of the diplomats is that the Shah, by sacrificing the interests of the embattled Kurds in Iraq, in return for security rights at the head of the Persian Gulf, has tied Iraq closely to Iran, which is basically a pro-Western state.

Kurdish war quiets

At the same time, a simmering down of the Kurdish war tends to remove a major reason for continued Iraqi relations with Moscow, for arms and other support, it is thought.

The Shah's aim, diplomats believe, may well be to bring about a fundamental shift of the Iraqi Baathist Party away from Soviet influence.

From other sources, too, have come indications of an effort directed by Saddam Hussein, the deputy chairman of the Baathist Party and strongman of Iraq, to move out of the Soviet Union's tight embrace.

An initial move in this direction was made in January, 1974, when Saddam Hussein declared that Iraq would no longer deal economically with the Soviet bloc alone, but would take advantage of whatever the capitalist world had to offer.

Economic contacts

Iraqi economic contacts with the United States and Western Europe have multiplied since then. American businessmen have become aware of a great wariness among the Iraqis with the delays and insufficiencies of Soviet technology.

At the same time the Iraqis have been rebuffed, according to informants, in a request to the Soviet Union for more advanced weapons and have replied by denying to the Soviet Union some rights in the use of the Soviet-built port of Umm Qasr on the short Iraqi coastline at the head of the Gulf.

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Cairo defers peace pact

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Aswan, Egypt Whatever new Israeli suggestions Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger brought here after his difficult weekend negotiations in Israel, authorized Egyptian sources said President Sadat would not compromise on his basic insistence that the "next step" Egypt-Israel accord could not end the state of war.

It must be a purely military extension of the Egypt-Israel military accord of January, 1974, without political content, Mr. Sadat's aides say.

It would be "more than just a troop-separation agreement, and could be supervised by mixed committees under United Nations auspices, but it would be something less than the Egypt-Israel armistice accords of 1949" (which lasted until the Suez war of 1956), one informed Egyptian said.

Secretary Kissinger said on his arrival here Monday that he had "specific" ideas from Israel to present to the Egyptian President. The Secretary was expected to return to Israel Tuesday.

In the Egyptian view the new accord should carry built-in "insurance" against either side resuming hostilities.

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U.S. given title to sea oil but coastal states ask aid

They want compensation for side effects, fishing

By Harry B. Ellis and C. Robert Zelnick
Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Offshore oil rights—states lose

Heating oil: some prices just too high?

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington Americans who use electricity or heat their homes with oil have the biggest stake in the outcome of the current federal probe into possibly illegally high costs of some kinds of oil.

Most of the oil involved is used to heat Americans' homes, or is converted by utility companies into electricity — and if refunds are due, the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) will see they are made.

According to federal sources, preliminary indications from the probe, under way in 49 states, are that a large number of firms were involved in the setting of illegally high fuel prices, which have forced oil-heating homeowners and electricity users to pay unnecessarily high bills.

So far, congressional reaction has

been slight, but some observers here indicate a strong interest in seeing that any rebates due consumers actually will be made.

The FEA promises to do its part to help Americans get back whatever unnecessarily high charges they have paid. This could be done in two ways:

• When FEA investigations find that prices of oil are illegally high, they will order them rolled back. State public utility commissions presumably will order that utilities lower their prices for electricity to correspond with such lower fuel oil prices.

• Additionally, the FEA will insist that past overcharges be refunded to customers — "We're adamant on that," says an FEA spokesman. Thus electric utilities would be refunded for any illegal overcharges of fuel oil; again it would be up to state public utility commissions to require that these refunds be passed along to homeowners.

The investigations are expected to take years to complete, sources say. But the first investigations by the FEA are expected to be completed within two or three weeks; thus the first price rollbacks may come by early April.

Evidence thus far does not indicate a nationwide price-gouging conspiracy, say federal sources. But it does indicate a large number of independent organizations may have taken similar action, illegally raising prices on oil they controlled by as much as 300 percent in one case between the time it left the refineries and reached utility companies.

Reacting to the allegations, the American Petroleum Institute, the industry's largest trade association, characterized them as being "vastly overblown if true at all." The API statement also noted that "the petroleum industry as a whole" had lived up to the spirit and the letter of federal pricing regulations.

Balky Rhodesia draws South African ire

Smith again upsets Vorster's timetable

By Geoffrey Goddard
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith has arrived in Cape Town for what is likely to be a reading of the riot act to him by South African Prime Minister John Vorster.

Mr. Smith's offense, in Mr. Vorster's eyes, is his wrecking — at least for the moment — of the timetable which the South African Prime Minister had drawn up for getting a political settlement between blacks and whites in Rhodesia. It is widely assumed that Mr. Vorster wanted this by May, the expiration date for the six months which he asked for to show "where South Africa can stand in Africa and in the world."

Joint pressure

Since last December, under joint pressure from Mr. Vorster (on Rhodesia's white minority) and the presidents of Zambia, Tanzania, and



UPI photo

Smith: under pressure

Botswana (on Rhodesia's 25-to-1 black majority), contacts had been under way between Mr. Smith and his country's African nationalist leaders about a constitutional conference — until two weeks ago.

But then, on March 4, Mr. Smith rearranged one of the principal African nationalists, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, on a charge of plotting to kill rivals for leadership of the nationalist movement. That brought the contacts with Africans to a halt.

Prime Minister Vorster reportedly sees Mr. Smith's move as a deliberate attempt to stall indefinitely any settlement in Rhodesia. And as on earlier occasions during the winter when Mr. Smith was balking, South Africa reacted by tightening the twist it already has on Mr. Smith's arm.

Police aid withdrawn

South African Minister of Police Jimmy Kruger announced in Cape Town that all South African police in Rhodesia — they number up to 2,000 — were being confined to their camps and would no longer participate in anti-guerrilla activity in Rhodesia. (They were first sent to Rhodesia back in 1967 to boost the Rhodesian security forces in combatting African nationalist guerrillas, mostly followers of the Rev. Mr. Sithole, who crossed into Rhodesia from Zambia.)

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Economy: upturn seen by late '75

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Though U.S. Treasury Secretary William E. Simon sees the "first patches of blue in a gray, wintry [economic] sky," he and other experts agree that things may get worse before they get better.

Why? Because, they say, the downward slide of the U.S. economy has not hit bottom and will produce, among other things, higher unemployment before recovery starts late this year.

Business firms across the U.S., striving to reduce inventories of unsold goods, continue to slash production. This means more workers laid off, so that the jobless rate — now "hovering" at 8.2 percent, as Mr. Simon puts it, is expected to rise in months ahead.

Total output of U.S. factories, mines, and utilities, reflecting his trend, dropped 3 percent in February. This followed declines of 3.6 percent in January and 3.1 percent in December.

Inventories down

Inventories of unsold goods, however, shrank \$148 million in January — a sign that, at last, consumer demand is beginning to eat into the piled-up backlog of goods.

"Consumer purchasing," says Mr. Simon, "should continue at a rate sufficiently high to drain off much of this excessive inventory, so that, before long, corporations should be increasing production and employment again."

There, in a nutshell, is why Ford administration economists see blue patches of sky, though Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers (CEA), concedes that key economic indicators still point down.

Other signs noted

Other hopeful signs that the groundwork for recovery is being laid, according to Mr. Simon and others, include:

• Wholesale prices have dropped for the last three months and consumer prices, though still rising, are doing so at a lesser rate.



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Simon: a patch of blue?

Irwin L. Kellner, vice-president and economist of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, expects that the gross national product price deflator — the broadest measure of inflation — will be rising at a 4.5 percent annual rate by the end of 1975.

• Funds, notes the U.S. Treasury chief, have begun flowing back into thrift institutions, presaging "a revival of the housing industry." Also, says Mr. Simon, the prime lending rate — the interest rate banks charge their best corporate customers — has fallen from 12 percent last July to 7.75 percent today.

• The stock market, which historically turns up several months before a recession ends, has gained more than 30 percent from its low point of 1974.

Many economists subscribe to this general scenario — signs of recovery, though the economy as a whole still plunges — but disagree on when the turnaround will come.

Much will depend, sources agree, on how quickly Congress passes a stimulative tax cut and how much of that extra purchasing power consumers pump back into the economy. The current high rate of personal savings, while helpful to the mortgage market, indicates that many American families prefer to save, not spend.

This in turn, analysts believe, reflects doubts about the future. Unless consumer confidence is restored, economists agree, the economy will not rebound, since consumer spending is the broadest element of economic health in the country.

"I have a deep conviction," Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has said, "that, while the stock of money [i.e., rate of growth of the money supply] is important in the short run, the willingness to use the existing stock of money is vastly more important."

"This willingness depends on confidence in the state of the economy."

Secret program smacked of 'political police'

Dubious FBI tactics come to light

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Unknown to the American public, the Federal Bureau of Investigation under director J. Edgar Hoover, from 1956 to 1971 carried on a secret, systematic, nationwide program aimed at disrupting activist minority elements.

Mr. Hoover claimed authority for the program in a presidential directive of September, 1959, for the "protection of internal security." The operation was named "Cointelpro" (counterintelligence programs).

Simultaneously, the Central Intelligence Agency was carrying on secret worldwide operations, now under White House investigation, to promote supposed American interests abroad which may have included — some claim — links to assassination attempts against foreign leaders, and did include efforts to upset governments — for example, to "destabilize" the Allende left-wing government in Chile.

Records show that congressional oversight committees supposed to check on such FBI-CIA operations were either ineffective or acquiesced in the operations.

Watergate prototype

It was out of this atmosphere, accepted and countenanced by various administrations, that the Watergate scandal evolved in which the Nixon administration attempted to apply the same undercover tactics against political opponents.

Director Hoover, it is now testified, in the incumbency of Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon, made



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Badge of authority

available to them facts or gossip of a personal nature on political opponents.

Under the self-assumed wide latitude to "expose, disrupt and otherwise neutralize" targets, Mr. Hoover included surveillance and provocation designed to intimidate and demoralize chosen groups.

Mrs. King harassed

Attorneys General Ramsey Clark, Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach and Rich-

ard Kleindienst, covering 1961-71, were not consulted about these programs.

Embarrassing or compromising tape recordings made by the FBI of Martin Luther King's conversations were sent anonymously by the agency, with Mr. Hoover's approval, to Mrs. King. Evidence indicates a program of harassment was continued for some years.

Testifying before a Senate subcommittee Nov. 27, 1970, Mr. Hoover charged that a "militant group self-described as being composed of Catholic priests and nuns," of whom Philip and Daniel Berrigan, Roman Catholic priests, were "the principal leaders," planned to blow up Washington steam pipes to disrupt the city, and to "kidnap a highly placed government official." Charges did not hold up judicially.

Denounced in Congress

On April 22, 1971, the late House Majority Leader Hale Boggs, in a one-hour speech, denounced the FBI and charged it was spying on and intimidating congressmen.

In March, 1971, files in the FBI office of Media, Pennsylvania, were stolen and publicized, revealing details of the Cointelpro operation.

Latest episode coming to light, in what is described as the embryonic development of an American political police, involves Donald W. Jackson, a black Baptist minister, now known as Muhammad Kenyatta. The FBI allegedly concocted and sent a letter in 1969 to him, which caused him to cease civil-rights work in Tougaloo, Miss., and to return for safety to Pennsylvania. The document has been made available in a civil-rights suit brought by Mr. Jackson.

Germany gets tough on law and order

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn

Internal security has become the biggest political issue in West Germany since the kidnapping in West Berlin three weeks ago of the opposition Christian Democratic politician Peter Lorenz.

Mr. Lorenz was held for six days and freed after five anarchists were released from jail and flown to South Yemen.

The kidnapers claimed to be members of the June 2 Movement, a known anarchist group.

In the face of a wave of criticism from the Christian Democrats and their sister party, the Christian Social Union of Bavaria, the governing coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats is toughening its stand on law and order.

War on 'sympathizers'

Interior Minister Werner Maihofer said in a radio interview March 18: "What has to be dealt with is the whole scene of sympathizers, the water in which these fish [the anarchists], the little and the big, swim."

The "sympathizers," people who might help the anarchists by feeding or housing them, are believed to number several thousand, according to government security experts.

Mr. Maihofer is one of the more liberal members of the Free Democrats, a moderate liberal party.

For him to declare war on the "anarchist sympathizers" is to invite the wrath of some who have links with the far left. In effect he was telling voters in general that the government would not tolerate even sympathy for anything but law and order.

Spokesmen from all parties over last weekend mentioned the need for a united approach to improving the justice system in dealing with terrorist acts like the Lorenz kidnapping.

Federal system hinted

In a 15-hour parliamentary debate on internal security March 13, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said he did not exclude the possibility of West Germany eventually having a central criminal police after the model of the FBI in the United States. Germany's

criminal justice system was highly decentralized after World War II, although it has some federal aspects.

The security debate was held to a gentlemanly tone for the first 12 hours or so, but by midnight it had descended into one of the most bitter verbal battles in years, involving jeering, hooting, and name calling.

The present mood of the country will be tested in three-state elections to be held between now and May 4. Recent elections — including that held in West Berlin while Mr. Lorenz was in the kidnapers' hands — have confirmed a general rightward shift in favor of the Christian Democrats.

However, some political observers say the current political trend could actually help the Social Democrats and Free Democrats if they depict the Christian Democrats and their Bavarian allies as political opportunists trying to capitalize on the situation.

Secret speech published

A week ago the news magazine Der Spiegel published a secret party speech by Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the Christian Social Union, in which he advocated attacking the government but did not outline alternative solutions. The opposition was clearly embarrassed by the incident.

This week Der Spiegel said the speech had knocked down any hopes Mr. Strauss had of becoming the Christian Democrats' candidate for chancellor in the next federal elections due in November, 1976.

The political scene, however, shifts from day to day.

Meanwhile, the president of the Federal Office of Criminal Investigation, Horst Herold, has said publicly that the Lorenz kidnapping was only a "dress rehearsal" and he expects "more anarchist attacks."

Hungarian Communist leaders adopt low profile

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest

In line with the more sophisticated practices adopted here since the 1960s, the mood at the 11th Congress of the Hungarian Communist Party is deliberately low key.

Only a limited number of Hungarian and party flags were on display when the congress opened Monday, and there were none of the leaders' portraits, Hungarian or foreign, which are still in vogue in some East European countries.

The congress should disclose how far Hungary feels it must modify its seven-year-old economic-reform policy because of world inflation, which has finally found its way here.

Some success achieved

The far-reaching reforms included trends toward a market-style economy and management autonomy. They met with considerable success until:

• Local social inequalities prompted political problems.

• The shortages and rising costs of raw materials, for which Hungary is almost totally dependent on foreign sources, compelled the government to revert to more centralized controls.

Most East European Communist parties sent their leaders to attend the meeting. [Notably absent was Nicolai Ceausescu, Romanian party leader, who sent a second-ranking official, reports Reuter.]

Brezhnev welcomed

Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev was welcomed at the railway station — with a minimum of ceremony and no speeches — by his Hungarian opposite number, Janos Kadar, and cheered and applauded by a crowd of several thousand waiting station approachers.

It was Mr. Brezhnev's first trip abroad since his illness and lengthy seclusion from public life, which at the start of the year sparked speculation about his possible retirement.

Despite the tedious train journey from Kiev, he looked well and was smiling and relaxed as he waved briefly to the crowd before entering a car with his host.

Bhutto credited for new U.S. arms

End of aid embargo boost to Pakistan

By Qutubuddin Aziz
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Karachi, Pakistan

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's political stock has risen another notch as a result of his recent success in getting the United States to lift its embargo on arms supplies to Pakistan.

Even most of his normal political adversaries have seemed generally impressed by Mr. Bhutto's latest in a string of diplomatic "victories" since taking over the reins of government after the debacle in Bangladesh.

Most important, he has pleased the Pakistani military — on whom the strength of any Islamabad administration must considerably depend at this stage because of the political unrest which still troubles the western provinces and simmers in the capital.

The generals have been anxious to keep up with the latest advances in world military hardware.

Although Pakistan has been importing arms regularly from China, France, and Britain these past several years, it still favors the made-in-U.S.A. brand it relied upon in earlier days, when the country's ruling generals were the recipients of a generous American military aid program.

Although Washington has indicated it may not be so generous now — with requests considered on a "cash and case-by-case basis" — Pakistan is wasting no time in getting its shopping list ready. Ministry of Defense officials are not itemizing what equipment they consider to be most urgently needed to fully modernize the country's Army, Navy, and Air Force.

The exact nature of the list has not been made known. In his public statements, Prime Minister Bhutto has put the emphasis on defensive weapons such as anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles.

In any case, Pakistan's chronic shortage of foreign exchange may force a reduction of the list to a more modest scale than the generals would like — in view of Washington's cash-payment requirement.

It was this possible limitation that brought on the one sour note to be heard in Pakistan after the U.S. arms embargo was lifted.

A vocal Bhutto political opponent, retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan, criticized the Prime Minister for not obtaining better payment terms, saying Pakistan would thus be prevented from obtaining all the military hardware it needs for its defense.

Pakistanis watched with some unease the recent visit to New Delhi by a high-powered Soviet military delegation — which came just on the heels of the American embargo-lifting announcement.

The visiting brass hat team from Moscow, led by Defense Minister Andrei Grechko, also included Soviet naval chief Admiral Sergei Gorshkov and Air Force Commander Marshal Pavel Koutakov. No one knows what, if anything, the Indians sought or received from the Soviets — but to the Pakistanis, it was not a reassuring scene.

Too much plastic turns homes into 'firetraps'

By the Associated Press

Washington
The increasing use of plastics in household furnishings could turn previously safe homes into firetraps, a federal safety official warned recently.

Lawrence M. Klahmer, vice-chairman of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, said plastics burn faster and generate greater heat than wood and cloth.

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Published daily except Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

Second-class postage paid at Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., and at additional mailing offices.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Published in the United States, its possessions, and all countries throughout the world: One year \$32; six months \$16.50; three months \$8.25; single copy, 15 cents. Annual delivery rates on request.

For best service, change of address should be received four weeks in advance.

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Itto dited new democracy

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Rio de Janeiro
Brazil's decade-old military government is moving cautiously toward restoration of at least limited democracy.

In recent months stiff press censorship has been loosened considerably, open opposition in Congress and in other public forums has been permitted, and there is evidence that the trend appears to be the result of a level of decisions taken by Gen. Ernesto Geisel, the military president who has been in office one year this month. General Geisel is regarded as one of the more liberal figures in the Brazilian military establishment.

But he is also a determined disciplinarian, and he is not expected to permit the liberalization trend to go too far nor too fast before its full implications can be weighed. Moreover, he must answer to many officers in the military who are clearly skeptical of any liberalization.

Heavy-handed approaches
But the signs of reform are there. They were not present a year ago when General Geisel became the fourth military man to assume the presidency since the Army seized power in 1964.

After 11 years of military rule large numbers of Brazilians seem to have adjusted, albeit not always enthusiastically, to its heavy-handed approaches — and are looking at the present liberalization with considerable skepticism.

Will the military indeed permit full and open criticism of the government and its policies when so much of it is directed at the military itself?

These past few weeks, the Brazilian Congress, which includes more opposition members than at any time in the 11 years of military rule, has taken some sharp swipes at the military and is asking hard questions about a host of issues from the

nation's spiraling inflation to the fate of political prisoners.

Answers promised

Such legislative carping would have been unheard of a year ago.

The military government has taken this questioning in stride — at least openly. It has promised answers on some issues, such as the fate of political prisoners, a statement seen by some as tacit admission that such prisoners exist.

Last November's legislative elections went poorly for government



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Modern structure dramatically lifts to the sky in Brazil's new capital

Lobbyists see gains in recycle prospects

Last year's shortages made public aware that resources are dwindling

By George Moneyham
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Urgent voices are pressing Congress to plug the rapidly dwindling supply of minerals and other vital natural resources in the United States.

And for the first time in "five long years" of lobbying, advocates of recycling say, prospects are good for enactment of laws to encourage Americans to curb their voracious appetite for virgin materials in lieu of recycled and reclaimed ones.

Conservationists are encouraged by what appears to be wider public recognition that America's natural resources are not inexhaustible — and that belt tightening and conservation must become a new way of life.

Added impetus to the recycling campaign came from the recent release of a two-year study by the National Academy of Sciences. In it scientists warn that unless corrective steps are taken, the United States is in for a series of critical shortages — some "just a few years away" — brought on by rapidly dwindling natural resources, such as oil, copper, aluminum, zinc, and paper.

Awareness grew

Recycling advocates say the series of shortages and the resulting higher prices that hit American consumers last year also prompted a greater public awareness of the limited nature of the country's resources. The shortages consumers experienced then for the first time are just a sample of what could result from continued unbridled use of virgin resources, they warn.

The National Association of Recycling Industries (NARI) and environmental groups are targeting two areas of legislation they consider vital:

• A change in tax policies to do away with mineral depletion allowances; these, they say, provide incentives for industry to sell virgin, rather than recycled materials.

• Elimination of what they charge are "discriminatory freight rates" that allow virgin materials to be shipped at lower rates than recycled materials.

Congress appears to be moving haltingly toward modification of some

kind of the oil depletion allowance, despite the strong opposition of lawmakers from oil producing states who over the years have successfully fended off such legislation.

Rate adjustment sought

Legislation is also pending before both houses of Congress that would force the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) to correct the base rates that are tilted in favor of industries shipping virgin materials. The railroads and steel companies are among opponents who argue that discrimination is not that rampant.

On March 26, the U.S. Supreme Court will hear arguments in a case brought by a group of George Washington University law students seeking to stop the ICC from further increasing the freight rates on recycled materials.

Recycling industry officials complain that in the past seven years their freight rates have increased 80 percent faster than those for virgin materials.

The current effect of depletion allowances and freight rates, argue conservationists, is to make exploitation of virgin materials far more profitable than recycling. Thus there is virtually no market for recycled products now, and a number of companies have been forced to close their recycling operations in the past year.

Plans abandoned

Peter D. Weiss, head of the mammoth Cerro Corporation's copper manufacturing operations, says his company was recently forced to close a large recycling mill in Pine Bluff, Ark., and dropped plans to open another recycling plant because they were not economically viable. "Only 81 percent of the copper in this country is recycled," complained Mr. Weiss, who has long advocated greater emphasis on reclaiming waste copper. The remaining 19 percent not recycled, he says, is "wasted at dumps."

Environmentalists complain that during the shortages of last year, the demand for recycled products rose dramatically. But as soon as the shortages were reversed, industries returned to raw materials — because of the greater economic inducements for raw materials.

Why Eritrea is fighting war of secession

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Why is Eritrea trying to secede from Ethiopia?

The motivation is partly religious, as a majority of the 3 million Eritreans are Muslim, whereas the politically dominant race in Ethiopia, the Amharas, are Christian. This also explains why secessionist Eritrea has had weapons and financial support from the Muslim powers of the Middle East.

Another reason is the Eritreans' long-term belief that they have been exploited by the government in Addis Ababa. They think that although the area around the Eritrean capital of Asmara is the most industrially developed portion of Ethiopia, it has not received a fair share of recompense.

In recent years, when new companies began to locate in the Addis area, many of Asmara's 150,000 citizens suspected that if it were not for Ethiopian central government intervention, these factories would have been built in Eritrea instead.

In short, they suspected Addis of using its political power for economic advantage, at Eritrea's expense.

Yet even if Eritrea were to attain dependent status, it still would need close relationship with Ethiopia. It would require Ethiopian food and raw materials, for example. And Ethiopia could be the natural market for Eritrean industry.

Economic realities should convince the two countries they are mutually dependent, a Western expert familiar with both asserts.

Still another facet in the separatist movement is the Eritrean conviction that if the situation would worsen, and food had worsened, under the new military government in Addis this year.

During former Emperor Haile Selassie's long rule, Eritrea was kept on a relatively loose rein. So long as the proper payments were made to the Emperor's coffers from Asmara, the big northern province was allowed to handle most of its own affairs.

But the Provisional Military Government from the outset regarded Eritrea as restive and thought it had to exert its sway there emphatically. Men of the military junta instinctively worried about the threat of fragmentation of their country. This helped breed a sharp increase in the Eritrean liberation movement's activity, which had remained fairly low-key under Haile Selassie.

Could Ethiopia survive the loss of Eritrea if the secession move were successful? "No," says an experienced Westerner, "But this is not likely. Nobody can win this war in a week. It will take

a long time. Hit-and-run attacks alone won't beat the Ethiopian Army. But Eritrea might someday negotiate its autonomy."

The slaying of the Eritrean-born Military Council chairman, Brig. Gen. Aman Andom, last November by government troops signaled two important changes. It showed government unwillingness to temporize further with Eritrean guerrilla activity, or to continue General Andom's moderate, conciliatory path of negotiation.

But it also convinced Eritreans they were cut off from the mainstream of Ethiopian affairs based in Addis Ababa. They concluded their students no longer would be welcome in southern universities and their soldiers could not aspire to high command. They decided the time to make a break was now or never.

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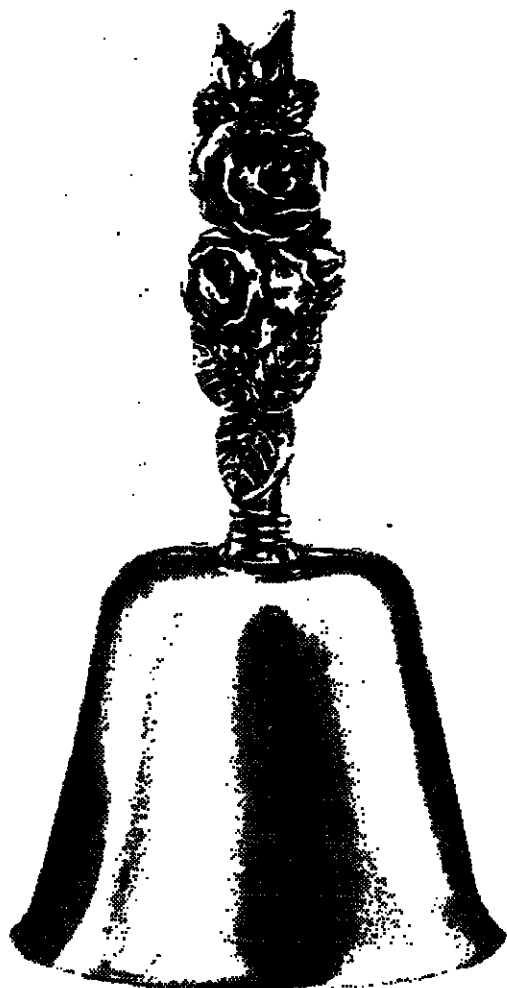
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Sri Lanka discovers arts, crafts as lucrative exports

A report released by an 18-member subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee said the arrangement does not involve an offensive threat to other countries and has advantages to the U.S.

It also concluded that Israel now is relatively stronger in military equipment compared with Arab neighbors than it was at the start of the 1975 war.

Homemade batik textiles and clothes, straw hats, and baskets are

In a parallel economy-boostering move, Sri Lanka has built up its mercantile fleet to eight vessels, with a total tonnage of 100,000 tons. This has helped to conserve much of the foreign exchange spent on freight. The state-sponsored Ceylon Shipping Corporation made a net profit of about \$4.5 million last year.

July, 1915

Trade accord may have big impact

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.
It did not cause much of a stir in the United States, but 55 countries pulled off a remarkable coup the other day. After 18 months' hard bargaining they put together a pact which experts here believe may come to symbolize the start of a new world economic era, much as Sputnik launched the space age.

The new trade, aid, and industrial convention, signed Feb. 28 in Lome, capital of the tiny West African nation of Togo, balances the interests of the globe's most powerful economic block (the nine-member European Community) with those of 46 developing countries scattered around Africa,

the Caribbean, and the Pacific (the "ACP group").

It is a model, diplomats here say, for wider economic agreements bridging the currently bitter chasm between the developed, industrial world and the poorer, developing nations of the "third world."

The agreement "sets the stage for fundamental changes in the structure" of world trade, said Jamaica's Ambassador Donald Mills in welcoming its successful negotiation.

It puts into concrete form the developing world's desire to have "true dialogue," not confrontation, added Ambassador Jacques Togbe of Togo.

'Comprehensive cooperation'
Francis-Xavier Ortoli, president of the European Community Commis-

sion, spoke for Europe at the signing ceremony in Togo when he said:

"The event we are participating in today is a major turning point in the history of international economic relations in the second half of the 20th century, indeed in history as a whole."

"It is clear that the European Community does not regard the Lome Convention simply as an instrument of development for the ACP states alone," he continued. "It is also a fundamental component of comprehensive cooperation with all developing countries."

The pact, which greatly extends the scope of earlier accords between Europe and a score of developing nations, has several components:

- Nearly all the ACP countries'

agricultural exports will enter the European Community free of import duties and quotas. In turn, the ACP countries agree not to discriminate between European Community members but to give them all most-favored-nation treatment.

- For a dozen of the ACP countries' most important exports — from coffee and cotton to timber, tea and iron ore — the European Community will guarantee prices against damaging fluctuations. The community does this in a wholly new type of arrangement: by providing funds to make up producer losses from such fluctuations.

- The pact makes special arrangements for sugar. The two sides agree to purchase and supply, respectively, fixed quantities of sugar, using

an annually negotiated minimum price.

- Beside the export stabilization fund, the European Community also is providing straightforward development aid, loans, and risk capital to the ACP nations.

- New organizations are being set up to foster industrial development in the ACP countries, both on a country-by-country basis and regionally.

European diplomats speak with respect for the skill and reasonableness which the ACP countries brought to the negotiations. What is more, they say, the ACP group proved extremely cohesive even under the toughest negotiating conditions, each country backing up the others even when its own exports were not directly involved.

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Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Saigon to abandon three provinces

Saigon
The South Vietnamese Government decided to abandon three central highland provinces to the North Vietnamese Monday because the region cannot be held, officials said.

It was, some observers said, the most stinging setback to the South Vietnamese of the entire war. The decision will mean the loss of Kontum, Pleiku, and Darlac provinces. Ban Me Thuot, the capital city of Darlac Province, is already controlled by the North Vietnamese.

Thai Cabinet seeks big-power balance

Bangkok, Thailand
Thailand's new coalition government announced Monday it would recognize China, have United States troops withdrawn within a year, and improve relations with North Vietnam.



Kukrit Pramoj

The policy statement of the government led by Prime Minister-Designate Kukrit Pramoj said it would aim for balance in relations with the big powers.

The statement will be put before the National Assembly on Wednesday for a vote of confidence.

The previous Thai Cabinet, headed by Mr. Kukrit's older brother, Seni Pramoj, was confirmed Feb. 22, but was forced to resign eight days later when it lost its first confidence vote. The Seni policy had favored delaying the U.S. withdrawal for 18 months, and that contributed to his downfall.

U.S. says two firms misled land buyers

Washington
The Federal Trade Commission

accused two land developers Monday of misleading hundreds of thousands of people who purchased desert land. The commission said it intends to help the consumers get their money back.

The two companies named in separate complaints were Horizon Corporation of Tucson, Ariz., and AMREP Corporation of New York City. The charges include an accusation that AMREP painted grass and tied pine cones on trees to make the land look more desirable for promotional movies.

Both companies were accused of representing their properties as good investments and home sites while, in most cases, such basic utilities as water and electricity were not available.

Cambodian insurgents close in on Neak Luong

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Khmer Rouge insurgents in Cambodia have captured the airstrip and were attacking on all fronts at Neak Luong, the Cambodian ferry town that was the Phnom Penh government's last hope of reopening the Mekong River supply route. At the same time, government troops that only a few days ago recaptured the little town of Tuol Leap near the Phnom Penh airport apparently were cut off and may have walked into a trap.

Efforts by the Lon Nol government to form a new cabinet were bogged down Monday in political bargaining. The U.S. Embassy was burning documents, and all nonessential American personnel in both government and relief agencies were told to evacuate.

Perle Mesta — a Washington legend

Oklahoma City
Perle Mesta earned her reputation as a social leader and Washington hostess during the Harry S. Truman administration. When she left Washington in February, 1974, for her native Oklahoma — where she passed on Sunday — her departure marked the end of an era in the nation's capital.

Mrs. Mesta served as ambassador to Luxembourg from 1949 to 1953 and was an accomplished musician. Since 1939, when she presided over the opening of a Woman's Party Headquarters in Geneva, she considered herself a feminist and

supported the women's liberation movement.

Made famous by Ethel Merman in Irving Berlin's Broadway hit "Call Me Madame," as the "hostess with the mostest," Mrs. Mesta, her personality, and parties were a Washington legend for decades.

Stalin tried to replace Franco at Potsdam

London
Joseph Stalin once tried to get British and American support to replace the Spanish regime of General Franco, according to official British papers just released here.

The papers cover the 1945 Potsdam peace conference at which the Soviet leader met President Harry Truman and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill to decide the future of Europe after the end of World War II.

The papers show that the move against General Franco was cautiously welcomed by Mr. Truman, resisted by Mr. Churchill, and finally rejected by Ernest Bevin, who became British Labour Foreign Secretary during the span of the conference.

Russia may return gold Spain sent during war

Washington
Spain and the Soviet Union are about to sign an agreement under which Spain is to receive an indemnity for the gold of the Bank of Spain which the Spanish republican government

shipped to the Soviet Union for safekeeping during the civil war.

The Spaniards claim that Moscow holds \$400 million worth of gold at the pre-devaluation rate, writes Paul Wohl, the Monitor's Soviet analyst. At today's price of \$179 for one ounce of gold this would be \$2.05 billion.

It is most doubtful that the Soviets will part with such a large amount of gold. But there are precedents. In 1954 Moscow returned 11 tons of gold to Iran which had been seized by Aabriz during the war.

Church of England opposes mercy killing

London
The Church of England came out against legalizing mercy killing Monday after spending four years studying the controversial issue.

A report by a church working party, "On Dying Well," said it could not be proved that changing British law to permit euthanasia would remove more evils than it would introduce.

The report was published against a background of renewed controversy in Britain following admissions by some hospital doctors that they had practiced euthanasia.

\$21.5 million more U.S. aid going to Cambodia

Washington
The U.S. State Department said Monday that Cambodia would receive

Sex bias in trade schools

Washington
Members of a House subcommittee, starting an investigation into the pay status of working women and the barriers that limit their career options, plan to give special attention to sex discrimination in vocational education programs.

Rep. Shirley Chisholm (D) of N.Y. says there is evidence that vocational courses are still segregated by sex. Although the women's movement and federal equal opportunity laws have forced open the job market, schools are not equipping women with the skills to qualify for most of the new jobs, she charges.

Latest comparisons show that in 1973, women in year-round full-time jobs earned an average of \$6,335 compared with \$11,186 for men. More than one-quarter of women workers are concentrated in five job categories: waitress, sales clerk, bookkeeper, secretary, and public elementary school teacher.

"Skilled women now can compete for good jobs, but women without salable skills are as lost as ever," Dr. Joann M. Steiger, president of an educational research company, said in testimony prepared for the hearings.

She said sex bias in vocational education is pervasive with most courses still segregated into boys' and girls' subjects, with few courses enrolling students of both sexes.

*Cairo defers peace pact

Continued from Page 1

President Sadat is said to stand firmly against reopening the Suez Canal to ships flying the Israeli flag — an unfilled Israeli demand ever since the 1949 Egypt-Israel armistice agreement — until a final peace treaty is achieved.

Along with Israeli withdrawal behind the Sinai passes and from the Abu Rudels and Belayim oil fields, Egypt wants at least demilitarization under UN control, if not return to Egypt of the big Bir Gifgafa air base behind the passes. It is also asking for maritime provisions to protect navigation routes and offshore oil operations.

The January, 1974, accord was completed as scheduled within 40 days from its signing. However, the Egyptians recognize that the new agreement will be more complex. They concede that three to six months — but no more than that — may be necessary to complete a new Israeli withdrawal and needed new arrangements by the UN Emergency Force (UNEF), which has maintained about 5,400 men in the buffer zone since March 5, 1974.

Whether or not the language of the new accord includes a specific commitment to reconvene the Geneva Mideast peace conference by a certain date, the Egyptians definitely want it to include an Israeli obligation to further withdrawals from occupied Syrian territory.

This was lacking in the January, 1974, text. Syrian and Israeli forces fought a fierce "war of attrition" in the Golan Heights and on Mount

Hermon until signing of the Syria-Israel accord of May 30, 1974.

Mr. Sadat's aides have been in contact with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) concerning assurances to the Palestinians, despite the distinct chill in Cairo-PLO relations.

PLO visit awaited

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy may receive a visit here or in Cairo from Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO political department and a principal figure in Al-Fatah, the strongest component of the PLO. The Egyptians hope for firsthand information on recent PLO leadership discussions about Syrian President Hafez al-Assad's offer of a joint Syrian-PLO military command.

However, the Egyptians are not expecting, and obviously would not welcome, any visit here by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Vinogradov while the Kissinging mission continues. In Amman last week, Mr. Vinogradov unsuccessfully tried to secure a commitment by King Hussein of Jordan to reverse his intention not to go to the Geneva conference, and then conferred with PLO chairman Yasser Arafat in Beirut.

Al-Fatah, controlled by Mr. Arafat, has enjoyed better relations with Egypt than any other Palestine guerrilla group.

President Sadat appears to rely on these relations to avoid an open break with the PLO if an Egypt-Israel disengagement accord is successfully concluded.

*Ford Doctrine rejects isolation

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Ford also used this academic forum at South Bend announce his commitment to what he calls the "fourth world" — the very poorest nations of the earth.

The President emphasized that despite economic problems at home the U.S. would have to continue to reach out a helping hand to the needy nations.

"In time of recession, inflation, and unemployment at home," he said, "it is argued that we can no longer afford foreign assistance. There are two basic reasons why Americans cannot adopt this view:

"First, foreign aid is part of the price we must pay to achieve the kind of world we want to live in. Let's be frank about it: Foreign aid bolsters our diplomatic efforts for peace and security.

"Second, even with recession we remain the world's most affluent country, and the sharing of our re-

sources is the right, humane, and decent thing to do."

In the now-declared Ford Doctrine, the emphasis is on humanitarianism: "American goodness and American greatness speak for themselves. I believe in this nation and in our capacity to resolve our difficulties at home without turning our back on the rest of the world."

Soft-pedaled in his approach is tying the need for aid to the dangers posed by the communist world. But Mr. Ford does say, at one point, "The challenge is also the preservation of the freedom and dignity of the human individual throughout the world."

At another point, the President said, "If nations are to develop . . . they must be able to defend themselves. . . . While we pursue a peaceful world in which there is unity in diversity, we must continue to support security against aggression and subversion. To do otherwise would invite greater violence."

*Balky Rhodesia

Continued from Page 1

There have also been unconfirmed reports that South Africa was considering asking landlocked Rhodesia henceforward to pay in advance for oil deliveries from or through South Africa.

Last week, apparently on government prompting, Afrikaans-language newspapers in South Africa were sharper than ever in their criticism of Mr. Smith. The significance of this is that in earlier days, the warmest support for Mr. Smith in South Africa was found in the Afrikaans-speaking community.

Mr. Vorster's urgent desire for a settlement in Rhodesia springs not from any radical change in his long-held view that within South Africa itself political separation between the races is the right policy. Rather it stems from his conclusion that to keep things the way they are in South Africa as long as possible, he needs to remove the likelihood of South Africa's getting involved across the Limpopo in neighboring Rhodesia in a race war there.

The way to do that (Mr. Vorster believes) is to expedite a political settlement between Rhodesian whites and blacks — virtually at whatever cost.

He apparently accepts that this might entail black majority rule in Rhodesia within the foreseeable future. This, of course, is exactly what Mr. Smith and his followers would do almost anything to avoid.

*Offshore oil case

Continued from Page 1

No drilling will be started off Atlantic Coast states this year, says an Interior Department source, because present law requires "exhaustive" environmental impact studies before drilling can begin.

Upholding federal claims against the 18 states, Associate Justice Byron R. White wrote that as attributes of its sovereign powers "the federal government has paramount rights in the marginal sea."

Monday's case — the United States v. Maine — was initially brought by the federal government in 1969. One of the few areas in which the Constitution provided the Supreme Court with "original jurisdiction," the case was assigned to a special master who ruled in the federal government's behalf.

In affirming the special master's ruling, the court noted Monday that offshore lands have been viewed historically as the property of the federal government, notwithstanding special arrangements maintained by individual colonies with England prior to statehood.

Labour Party moves to outlaw sex bias

By Richard Burt
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
The issue of women and their role in society suddenly has grabbed the political spotlight in Britain.

With polls showing that Margaret Thatcher, the new Conservative Party leader, to be far more popular with women voters than is Prime Minister Harold Wilson, the Labour Party has moved into high gear to stamp out discrimination by sex.

At the same time, however, the government's handling of a controversial abortion bill in Parliament has enraged women members of both major parties and has led to an all-female coalition in the House of Commons which could potentially halt the legislative process.

Wide-ranging proposals

The Labour government's drive to outlaw sex discrimination is centered on legislation which was presented to Parliament last week by Home Secretary Roy Jenkins. According to Mr. Jenkins, the bill is the most comprehensive legal attempt to ban discrimination by sex in the world.

The bill, which the Government hopes to have enacted by the end of the summer, not only makes it illegal to discriminate against women who want loans or credit, but it forbids discrimination in the areas of housing, employment, and education.

To enforce the proposed law, women will be given direct access to local courts and more specialized institutions, such as industrial tribunals. Courts will be empowered to award damages to those who have been unfairly treated, with compensation running as high as \$10,000.

What makes plan unique?

In explaining the new bill, Mr. Jenkins pointed to several proposals that make the plan unique:

• An equal opportunities commission will be established, which will be able to investigate claims of discrimination.

• Single-sex training programs will be slowly ended, and schools and employers will be forced to open their courses to both sexes.

• Not only would discriminatory employment advertising be phased out, but when physical requirements, such as weight and height, acted to exclude women, lower and separate qualifications would be required.

The bill does not totally abolish single-sex schools nor does it prevent

\$21.5 million more in military aid because the value of ammunition already delivered had been overestimated.

"Ammunition for Cambodia having a value \$21.5 million remains undelivered under the 1974 fiscal year program," spokesman Robert Funseth said.

The difference was caused by the Army's practice of valuing ammunition when delivered rather than when purchased, he said.

Visit by ex-KGB chief stirs British protest

London
British Home Secretary Roy Jenkins aroused protests in Parliament Monday when he announced that Alexander Shelepin, a former head of the Soviet secret police, the KGB,



Alexander Shelepin

would be granted a visa to visit Britain.

Mr. Jenkins said he had no grounds on which it could properly be refused. Mr. Shelepin, a member of the ruling Soviet Politburo, has been invited here next month by Britain's Trades Union Congress in his capacity as chairman of the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions.

Doctors strike 22 N.Y. hospitals

New York
The first major strike by doctors in U.S. history, took place here Monday, as some 3,000 doctors struck 11 private and municipal New York hospitals after round-the-clock negotiations failed to resolve a dispute over the doctor's working hours.

Although most of the struck hospitals reported functioning normally in the first few hours of the strike, at least three reported they were transferring patients or sending them home.

MINI-BRIEFS

Soviet arms in Africa

Soviet weapons, including SAM-7 anti-aircraft missiles, have been supplied to Rhodesian guerrillas assembled in base camps in Mozambique, a South African daily, the Johannesburg Star, reported Monday. It quoted Portuguese sources as saying the guerrillas had recently received a large proportion of the arms at the port of Beira from a Russian freighter, the Akademick Shimansky.

Liddy plea rejected

The Supreme Court Monday refused to review Watergate burglar G. Gordon Liddy's contempt-of-court conviction for refusing to testify before a Watergate grand jury.

Colombia won't play

Colombian tennis officials said Monday in Bogota that Colombia will not meet South Africa in May for the final of the North American zone of the Davis Cup competition because of South African racial policies.

Fewer American tourists

Despite detente and an increased interest among Americans in Russia, the number of American tourists to the Soviet Union declined by 14 percent in 1974, a leading Soviet tourist official said Monday. Viktor K. Boichenko, head of Intourist, the government agency in charge of foreign visitors, attributed the decrease to economic problems and the decline in value of the dollar.

Percy eyes UN merit

Sen. Charles H. Percy (R) of Illinois has proposed in Washington that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee undertake a review of U.S. participation in the United Nations. Hearings, he said, would provide a forum for critics and produce suggestions for improvements in UN machinery.

Arab emirates revalue

The United Arab Emirates slightly up valued its dirham against the U.S. dollar Monday, prompting speculation it might follow Saudi Arabia's decision to revalue, banking sources in Bahrain reported.

*Prying Iraq from Soviets

Continued from Page 1

Egyptian sources, reporting a vast recent agreement with Iraq for the exchange of technicians, including far-reaching construction of housing in Iraq under Egyptian direction, profess to see in Iraqi developments a drift toward the kind of switch that was made by Egypt in 1972. At that time Egypt's President Sadat ordered 14,000 Soviet technicians, experts, and advisers out of Egypt.

Estuary to be shared

By the agreement Monday, the Shatt al Arab River estuary at the head of the Persian Gulf, which had been entirely an Iraqi waterway under a treaty concluded under British auspices in 1937, will be shared by Iraq and Iran.

The new border follows the "Tab-lweg" or median line down the middle of the waterway — a change which will make no practical difference to daily life on the river but to which the Shah attached great prestige value and for which he was willing to pay a great price.

Secret provisions

The price already is being paid by the Kurds who the Shah had assisted to an ever-increasing degree, economically and militarily, since their struggle with the Baghdad government began in 1961, but most notably since March of last year.

Under a secret part of the agreement, the Iranians, even before the treaty was signed, cut off their military aid to the Kurds.

*How to protect grizzlies

Continued from Page 1

Placing the animal on the threatened-species list would do little more than acknowledge the current state laws which govern the grizzly in the three individual areas. "But, while both state and federal governments can change the hunting regulations, the Interior Department would hold final veto power over any state decision.

The penalty for illegally killing a "threatened species" ranges from \$1,000 to \$20,000 and a jail sentence, says Fish and Wildlife Service spokesman Ronald Swan.

Many letters received

"This is one of the most controversial issues we have been faced with," according to John Paradise, Fish and Wildlife Service spokesman,

who estimates his department has received nearly 1,000 letters a week since December from groups against the proposal.

"We don't think trophy hunting should be allowed on a threatened species — this would be a bad precedent," says Lewis Ragenstein, executive vice-president of the Fund for Animals.

"Most grizzlies at Bob Marshall are now killed by poachers and others who don't report their kill. That means the 25 limit is meaningless," he said.

"The goal of protecting the grizzly — which we also agree with — has already been accomplished by the individual states," says John S. Gottschalk, executive vice-president of the International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners.

لماذا لا نصل

Interview

'If the UN is difficult it is because the world is difficult.' The organization deserves U.S. support, says Britain's Ambassador.

UN 'gathers in' world voices

By David Anable

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.
Britain's UN Ambassador Ivor Seward Richard is a rotund, irrepressible Welshman with little patience for flowery diplomatic niceties. One might suspect he would have equally little patience for the United Nations itself, with all its foibles.

Not so.
"My overwhelming feeling in the year I've been here," he says without hesitation, "is that the UN is more worthwhile than I thought it was going to be."

In an interview here, just after returning from a Midwestern U.S. speaking tour, the Ambassador added a word of caution for Americans:

"I do think Americans get irritated a little too easily by the UN. I mean for 30 years the UN has been obsessed with colonialism. For 30 years Britain has been in the dock. We've been the principal villain. I've never heard anyone talk about the United States in the way we were attacked."

Despite such attacks and "a fair amount of humbug," he believes the UN has real value in airing disagreements ("the essence of democracy"), in reflecting the state of the world, in facing problems beyond the scope of a single nation.

A combative debater

"One has to take the UN seriously," declares Mr. Richard, whose combative style of debate has become as familiar here as his ambling gait along carpeted UN corridors, "because there are 138 nations in the UN, and it is really what the world is like — a pretty accurate mirror of the state of the world."

"If the UN is difficult, it is because the world is difficult. If the UN has difficult problems to solve, it's because the world has difficult problems to solve."

Today, he points out, the UN, just like the world, has reached a point of transition where the two big issues

that have dominated it for a quarter of a century, the East-West confrontation and decolonization, both are coming to an end.

Instead the big issues now are economic.

In the long term, he suspects, (taking two controversial examples from the 1974 General Assembly), the South African issue will be seen "as the end of a process, that has gone on for two decades. And the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties is the beginning of a process of negotiation that will go on for perhaps 10 or 15 years to come."

The non-aligned countries, he emphasizes, are not involved in the East-West confrontation. Their main concern — raising living standards — is not a point of ideological confrontation. It is a matter of hard, practical economics.

Delegations praised

Ironically, because the Soviets appear insensitive to this "third world" preoccupation, it provides the West with "a most enormous opportunity."

After praising the quality and caliber of third world delegations here ("absolutely first class"), the Ambassador explained:

"The other thing I found which impressed me — slightly depressed me, actually — was the irrelevance of much of what the Russians have to say. They're not participating in the real issues which the world is now trying to come to grips with."

The Ambassador flatly rejects any suggestions that the communists rule the UN roost.

"I wouldn't accept for a moment that the UN is a communist-dominated organization. The communists themselves don't accept that. You talk to the Soviets, and they complain bitterly about the organization. They don't like all these small countries."

"It is very interesting," he adds with a smile. "You hear exactly the same criticisms from the Russians as you hear from the Americans."

Mr. Richard, who enjoys living in New York, is particularly emphatic that the United States should not abandon the UN. But that does not mean that the U.S. must passively lie down under attacks made on it here on the East River.

"If one is attacked, then the attacker must expect to be hit back at," is his motto — one that he himself observes with combative relish, as the Soviet and Spanish ambassadors, among others, could ruefully confirm (the latter on matters to do with Gibraltar, Britain's colony on the Spanish coast).

Nor must one expect UN criticism always to be fair, he adds. One should not forget that one expects a much higher standard of the democracies than of anybody else:

"There are two standards. I don't think it's fair. It's not particularly serious either."

Nor does the former British Labour government minister feel that this double standard makes nonsense of the UN and its ideals:

"I think the ideals of the preamble to the UN Charter are noble, and we ought to remember them... [but] you won't get global order through idealism. You'll get it, frankly, through a community of interests."

Compromise is essence

In the long run, he hopes, we are inching toward world government as the years go along. Meanwhile, he sees the prospects for world order improving rather than declining. As nations progress individually and collectively, he says, the arguments against coming closer together fade.

The dispute over losing national sovereignty, Mr. Richard says, "is exactly the same argument we hear in England about the [European] Common Market. In 10 years, however, Europe has developed a degree of integration and unity which, I think, a lot of people 10 years ago would have found almost inconceivable."

"The essence of the UN has got to be compromise, and it has got to be

agreement... If you air an argument vigorously you are probably going to upset the people who disagree with you, at least initially. But I don't see that that's necessarily bad. It's the essence of democracy, I would have thought."

He views the suspension of South Africa from the 1974 assembly, apparently breaking the UN's own rules, as the most dangerous thing done last year and as a thoroughly bad precedent.

But despite all the UN's recent turbulence, Ivor Richard, for one, is not dismayed.

On the international scale, the UN's function "as someone said the other day, is 'to gather in the voices.' I think that's true."

"If you take the really big problems now — food supply, economic relationships, population — these are issues which really can't be dealt with on the scale of the individual nation. They have to be dealt with on a world scale."



Beating swords into plowshares. UN garden

News analysis

Optimism is a tender seed in this country, where hunger cries out the need while rice scientists inch toward a solution.

Bangladesh: new rice and new hope

By Peter Muncie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dacca, Bangladesh
All talk of "the future" in Bangladesh invariably revolves around food.

This is a rice-obsessed country. It is not surprising, when you consider 75 million people living in a land the approximate size of Arkansas (pop. 2 million), with an expected doubling of the population within another generation or two.

Yet, there is a small group of influential, hardheaded optimists here who say Bangladesh can grow enough additional food to keep nearly all its expanding population adequately fed during the rest of this century.

Food imports might still be necessary in the future, they say, but no more than the current 2 million tons a year.

In Bangladesh, that's optimism! It comes from experienced native agricultural scientists and planners who are well aware of the difficult challenges involved and who admit it will take a few more years to "hit stride," but who seem convinced it can be done.

They stipulate three guidelines that must be followed:

- Continuing development of not just one but several new varieties of high-yield rice — each strain adapted to the particular soil and climate conditions of a different terrain.

- Less machines and sophisticated technology in the fields — more use of available manpower and natural fertilizers.

Patience a part

- Patience — not headlong "crash programs," but rather step-by-step implementation of tested and carefully laid plans.

Patience is in some ways the most difficult requirement of all. The problems of Bangladesh appear al-

most overwhelmingly to cry out for solutions today.

But for the two dozen or more scientists working at the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute — where the new seeds, the careful plans, and much of the optimism are being generated — patience is necessarily a part of their disciplined way of life. These soil chemists, agricultural engineers, entomologists, plant pathologists, and plant breeders are trained to think in terms of five years from now, 10 years, even 15.

Even the most optimistic at the institute do not yet dare to say the magic words, "self-sufficiency," as much as they may believe that goal can be reached.

"There are some people who want self-sufficiency in one year," says M. Amirul Islam, director of the institute. "This is madness, because if we had tried to do what they wanted, the country would have been finished, absolutely finished in the floods of 1973."

Mr. Islam explained in an interview that there was pressure a few years ago to plant the whole of the country's rice growing areas (some 25 million acres) with the new, high-yielding seeds already developed here and at a similar institute in the Philippines.

These new varieties of rice will dramatically increase yields — but only if growing conditions are favorable. No high-yielding strain of rice has yet been evolved which is flood tolerant. The old native seedlings, low-yielding to be sure, will at least survive a period under water and produce their meager harvest. If the country had been planted with the available new high-yielding varieties in 1973, the year of the big flood, then Bangladesh might, indeed, have been finished.

"We don't go for crash programs," says Dr. Islam, "or we will

all crash. We must try to achieve stable, sound programs."

Unfortunately, little attention has yet been paid among the world's rice scientists to new seeds for floodland agriculture, because in only one country — Bangladesh — is it of major concern.

But some progress is reported by Dr. Mortuza A. Choudhury (PhD, Texas A&M), plant breeder at the Bangladesh research facilities near the town of Joydepur, a half-hour's drive north of Dacca.

"Although we've just started testing, I think that within three to six years — I would say three — we will be able to breed a deep-water rice variety that will yield a 50 percent increase," says Dr. Choudhury.

"If we can develop new varieties for deep water, this will add 6 million acres to the total; if we can find rice that is salt tolerant (some of the paddy lands in the southern part of the country are but inches above sea level), this will add another 2 million acres. There are 8 million acres more of rice lands which regularly suffer from drought; if we can find drought-resistant varieties suitable for these lands, this will double the increase."

Support programs

But the new seeds by themselves are not enough to reach the tripled rice yields that Bangladesh scientists look forward to. There must be a supporting development program in the fields, among farmers, to ensure proper cultivation.

Even the so-called "miracle rice" (scientists dislike the term) is something far less than miraculous without better aid to the farmers — the right fertilizers and motivated extension workers, to name but two examples.

A.K.M. Ahsan, Planning Commis-

sion member responsible for all agricultural services in Bangladesh, sees improper cultivation as the major stumbling block.

On fertilizers: "We are totally infatuated with chemical fertilizers, and because we are, it has come to this: fertilizer prices have gone up, and we cannot afford to pay, and when we can, there is none available. We have totally neglected the use of compost heaps, the use of cow dung. We say there is nothing we can do, and we are wrong."

On extension services: "Totally neglected in the past. Until recently too few were even conscious of the need."

This man with 15 years' service in agriculture — when Bangladesh was still a part of Pakistan, he held the top civil service job in the Ministry of Agriculture for all of Pakistan — is no dreamer. But he has not lost hope. With the right policies, Bangladesh has "prime prospects," he says.

"So far, we have relied on sophisticated technology. We have relied on machinery which uses expensive fuels and for which there are no spare parts. We have relied on herbicides which have created an ecological imbalance, and on fertilizers which are now nonexistent."

"We have about 100 million hands to work with, to help build a nation, and we have not used them. By trying to substitute machines too quickly, we have educated a nation of superfluous beings, for whom manual labor has become an anathema. To survive, we must totally mobilize our resources, both material and human."

"Are we naturally poorer than China? No! And see what has been done there and could be done here, too," he concludes.

Peter Muncie is a member of the staff of The World Bank.

Book briefing

A concise Michelangelo and Updike's defrocked Casanova

Michelangelo, by Howard Hibbard. New York: Harper and Row. \$12.50. London: Allen Lane. £5.00.

In 1927 a book was published devoted solely to Michelangelo bibliography. This formidable fact underscores the basic problem with art appreciation — where to start. More often than not, the art lover's initial enthusiasm is snuffed out by the wealth of material (usually erudite) on a given artist.

For all you who love Michelangelo's works but haven't ventured further than the Sunday magazine supplement (let alone a PhD), take heed, here is your book.

"Michelangelo" is an amply illustrated book, written in an intelligent but not academic style, which discusses the artist's achievements as sculptor, painter, and architect.

Featured throughout separate chronological chapters on Michelangelo's masterpieces are splendid vignettes on papal politics and its direct effect on renaissance art, and the equally powerful rivalry between the period's giants, Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo.

Art historians will find Mr. Hibbard's book valuable for its concise reference points on the artist's prolific works.

— Alexandra Johnson

A Month of Sundays, by John Updike. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$5.95. Boxed and signed, \$20.

The narrator of John Updike's seventh novel is a libidinous churchman in an almost Chaucerian vein of character comedy that goes beyond Chaucer in unblinking carnality. So much erotica is not necessary to convey the fleshly temptations of the minister, Tom Marshfield, and it sullies, to use his word, the pleasures of his mock-sermonic prose and not always trivial notions. Among other things, "A Month of Sundays" seems a burlesque spin-off from Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter."

Banished to an unlikely retreat for disgraced clergymen, Marshfield plunges into writing-as-therapy with an Updikean zest for striking big echoes from concrete details — whether of golf, poker, or theology. He impudently tries to make a scriptural case for adultery, but then his adultery falls with apparently the one woman in the parish who is still a believer. Wrong as his behavior is, he can come up with an insight on Jesus such as: "... alleviation is not the purpose of his miracles, but demonstration."

Marshfield impales the "piety of the full belly," the "possibility that cleverness and thrift in the management of capital is an earthly sign of divine election." He can't stand academic religion's "safe and complacent faithfulness, its empty difficulty." The problem with this defrocked Casanova is that in trying to replace a false religion of the intellect with a religion of the body, he only offers something equally false.

— Roderick Nordell

sports

Rookie Washington gains attention

Oakland A's—without Catfish

By Ed Ramill
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Mesa, Ariz. In spite of speculation about Dick Green's retirement, the departure of Catfish Hunter, and the club's quest for a fourth straight world championship, perhaps the most interesting subplot in the spring training camp of the Oakland A's revolves around a rangy young man by the name of Claudell Washington.

Ever hear of him? Well, few of us had until Alvin Dark, the dapper field leader of the world champs, used him in key spots in the last World Series.

"He's a cool number," says Dark of his rookie outfielder. "He looks so relaxed walking up to the plate, you expect him to yawn. A lot of people have been asking about him since he went four-for-seven against the Dodgers last October. I'm looking at him in left field and at first base this spring. He'll help our offense."

Hurdler in high school

While almost nobody was paying attention, the A's brought Washington up from Birmingham last July. "We needed a lefthanded bat," Dark explained. "And they told us he was one of the best hitters in the minor leagues."

Though a fine all-around athlete since his teen-age days, Claudell did not play baseball in high school. "I was a hurdler on the track team and almost no big league clubs are looking for hurdlers," he told me, grinning.

He was ignored completely in the free agent draft.

However, the Berkeley, Calif., youngster played enough Little League, Pony League, Colt League and Connie Mack League ball around home to attract some attention. One day an A's scout — sent to look over someone else — left with Washington on his mind. This led to a \$2,500 bonus and a contract in the summer of 1972. "I had to quit a janitor's job to turn pro," he said.

'I'll eat this helmet'

Said Reggie Jackson of the A's youngest star: "He's the best player for his age [20] I've ever seen. If he isn't a .300 hitter, with power, I'll eat my helmet."

As expected, Dark has been swamped with questions about the loss of Catfish Hunter over a contract dispute with Finley. And although, before coming to Mesa, Alvin sometimes said things like, "You'd rather go with him than without him," and "His loss may bring out the best in some of these other men," he now is much more guarded in his answers.

"Last spring, my first with the club, I had to find fourth and fifth starting pitchers," Dark said. "This time I have to find third, fourth and fifth starters. But right now I feel that Glen Abbott [a righthander] and Dave Hamilton [a southpaw] are capable of filling two of the spots. It isn't as much of a problem as you might think."

Reggie Jackson is one who thinks Hunter's loss could spark the A's to as yet unknown efforts.

"No kidding," the veteran outfielder said, "sometimes it takes adversity to bring out the best in people. Maybe now we'll find out how good this club really is. In the past, we've always known we were 15 or more games better than the rest of our division. This year it could be tougher. But we're still the best. Let me put it this way: who's going to beat us? I can't see a club in our division that looks as if it's coming on."

Other names on the A's mound roster include Ken Holtzman, Vida Blue, Blue Moon Odom and Bill Parsons, with Rolfe Fingers and Paul Lindblad in the bullpen. Dark looks for Blue, especially, to come up with more than the 17 victories he managed last season. If Holtzman turns out to be No. 1 on the starting staff, Blue will be close behind.

But in evaluating the A's mound corps, this fact should be considered: last season eight of Oakland's 11 rivals had more complete games, which means that it was the bullpen — with Fingers the key man — that carried the staff in most of the victories. And Fingers is still here.

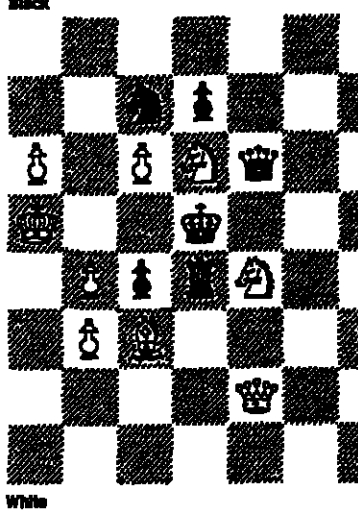
With class talent like Jackson, Tenace, Fosse, Sal Bando, Joe Rudi, Bert Campaneris, Bill North and newcomer Billy Williams in uniform, the A's will again open the season in the driver's seat in the American League West.

chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6679

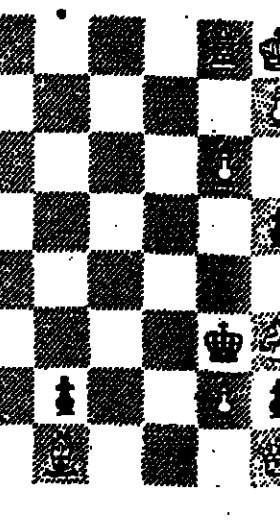
By V. F. Rudenko



White to play and mate in two (Third prize, British Chess Federation tourney No. 134, 1974.)

Problem No. 6680

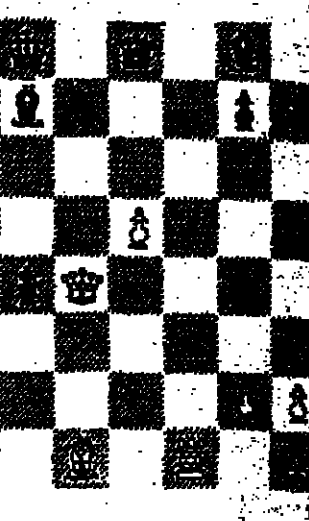
By H. D. Kotzsch



White to play and mate in three (First prize, Europe-Echec, 1973.)

End-Game No. 2194

By V. F. Rudenko



White to play and win (Valeman-Grabozewski, Wroclaw, 1974.)

Portisch Victory

The winner of the Wijk aan Zee premier event was Lajos Portisch, Hungarian grandmaster. He finished a half-point ahead of the Czech grandmaster Hromádka.

This game, with a Dutch master, helped him along the way.

English Opening

Portisch White
Kuljarski Black
1 P-QB4 K-K3 10 K-K1
2 K-Q3 P-K4 11 K-B2
3 K-K3 K-B3 12 P-B4
4 K-K3 B-K5 13 P-K3
5 K-K2 Q-Q 14 K-K4
6 Q-O B-K1 15 K-Q5
7 K-P3 P-Q3 16 P-K1
8 P-Q3 K-R 17 P-P
9 R-K1 K-K1 18 P-B4

Botterill Wins Playoff

Seven British players, tied for the top spot in last year's British championship, participated in a playoff at Llanelli in December. George Botterill virtually clinched the title with this victory.

Sicilian Defense

Botterill White
Williams Black
1 P-K4 P-QB4
2 K-K3 K-QB3
3 P-K5 P-K3
4 O-O K-K3

Solutions to Problems

No. 6677: K-K7
No. 6678: R-K1
End-Game No. 2193: Black wins 1... QxR; 2 P-Q; R-Q-Kch; 3 B-K3; RxB; 4 P-R; R-R8 mate.

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The Department in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title 282, 42 U.S.C. 20004 and Title 46, Code of Federal Regulations, Department of Transportation, Subtitle A, Office of the Secretary, Part 21, Non-discrimination in Federally-assisted programs of the Department of Transportation issued pursuant to such Act, hereby notifies all bidders that it will affirmatively insure that in any contract entered into pursuant to this advertisement, minority business enterprises will be afforded full opportunity to submit bids in response to this invitation and will not be discriminated against on the basis of race, color, or national origin in consideration for an award.

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Puerto Rican 'paradors' — off-tourist-trail inns

By Frederic Hunter
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Rio Grande, Puerto Rico
Sitting in a small pavilion of the parador El Verde high in the mountains of the Luquillo forest, Jolie Kelter is sewing the latest of six patches onto a pair of blue jeans belonging to a friend. "We are staying an extra day," she says, "because it is so nice here!"

Glancing up, she watches the sun slip behind a ridge to the west and gaze far below her to the still sunlit white sands and lustrous blue of Aguillo Beach, one of the attractions for which this island is justly famous. "This is my third trip to Puerto Rico," continues Mrs. Kelter, an antique dealer with a shop on Bleeker Street in New York's Greenwich Village. "I like the island, and I love the people. I don't like San Juan though. It's so noisy, confusing, expensive. Everything is overpriced."

She takes another stitch. "But this is lovely," she adds, looking again at the view. "Here we've got a private cabin with this glorious view for \$20 a day."

As her needlework on blue jeans suggests, Mrs. Kelter is not the kind of traveler whose patronage has helped convert San Juan's Condado Beach section into an endless string of resort hotels. She is looking for something different.

And if her kind of traveler can save the congestion involved in escaping San Juan's metropolitan area, where one-third of this island's 3 million people live, a growing chain of small, genuinely Puerto Rican "paradors" is being ready to serve them.

This one — El Verde — takes the traveler well off the main highway into a mountain setting. There he can truly shake loose from the grip of an urban environment. The hotel is small. There are 18 rooms (some of them in private cabins) with a tiny dining room and a front desk tucked away in a corner. The prices and the look of the place are both modest. El Verde has the feel of a country inn.

According to Bill Allen of the Puerto Rican Tourism Development Company, which is supervising the chain, four paradors are now in operation. In addition to El Verde, they include La Casa del Francés, a 17-room renovated house on Vieques Island off Puerto Rico's northeast corner reachable by ferry from Fajardo or by daily air service; Parador Martorell, a six-room, bed-and-breakfast guesthouse in the beach town of Aguillo; and El Guajataca, spread out along a cliff above the beach at Guajataca on the northwestern coast.

Former planters' homes on two off-plantation islands in the island's west central highlands now are being readied to join the parador grouping. The five-room Hacienda Gripiñas in the town of Jayuya will open before the end of this year. While no opening date has been established yet for Hacienda Juanita at Maricao, renovations there will soon get under way.

Each parador is privately operated and the owner-manager lives on the

premises. Where meals are served, says the Tourist Development Company, the menus are simple and hearty and include at least one typical "criollo" or local dish. Guests may also dine out, meeting rural Puerto Ricans in their local cantinas. "The manager even suggested a place to eat," notes Mrs. Kelter, astonished that he exerted no pressure for her to eat in his dining room.

Each parador is located in an area of natural beauty, close to sight-seeing attractions of historical or cultural interest. Each also offers recreational facilities on or near the premises, a fact which makes the chain especially well suited to family vacationers who want to see the island as it really is.

By the end of 1976, the Tourist Development Company hopes to have 12 paradors in operation. It offers the inns a consulting service to help owners solve professional problems, maintain standards, and establish (or increase) profitability. It hopes that the paradors will come to serve as a means of giving Puerto Ricans practical training in the hotel business — perhaps even become a basis for the advent of an indigenous hotel owning and operating group.

At the same time, the paradors intend to offer a certain kind of tourist something he has not been able to find here before: a truly Puerto Rican look at this island. It has long been possible for visitors to rent a car and see the island, staying at international-style hotels.

With good fortune such visitors might also happen onto scenes of village life where the impact of the American connection (Puerto Rico has had commonwealth ties with the U.S. since 1962, having been an American territory between then and 1898) has hardly been felt.

Now travelers who want to get a close look at the real Puerto Rico can use the parador chain, knowing that clean, modest, locally run inns await at the end of a day's driving.

"We've stayed in three paradors," enthuses Mrs. Kelter. "Guajataca was beautiful. There's a good beach there and we found a little local restaurant that was fabulous. And as I say," she notes again, stopping her stitching and indicating the view, "we're staying here an extra day because it's so beautiful."

For information about the paradors, write to Paradores Puertorriqueños, Puerto Rico Tourist Development Company, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Burnished by history, Lubeck is a treasure city

By Kimball Hendrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lubeck, Germany

The first time we came here we called our visit a beautiful bonus of our trip to Scandinavia. But we soon decided it was much more than that, and began coming back to Lubeck for itself. We understood why it still proudly claims its heritage as Queen of the Hanseatic League.

West Germany abounds in such treasure cities. Travelers who plan on Cologne, Berlin, Heidelberg, and Rothenburg will enhance their trip if they get off the beaten tourist trail and see Freiburg, Regensburg, Bamberg, Lubeck.

Lubeck particularly. It's special. It's different.

Maybe it's the stunning glazed brick of its city hall and churches and the shining slate of its tall towers. Maybe it's the polish of present-day prosperity. A big factor is the patrician quality, derived from 8 centuries of history matched by agreeable, creative people.

Restaurants pleasing

We stopped here coming back from Copenhagen. The train station opened on an area of small hotels. Lubeck is a busy commercial center and West Germany's fifth seaport, so we were glad to get a room.

For a double with bath we paid \$25, including breakfast. We later found larger, more expensive hotels across the sculpture-lined bridge that leads into the old city.

We also found restaurants excellent enough to please any gourmet. German cooking had always seemed heavy to us, but for \$5 in Lubeck we ate a very pleasant dinner. We found, too, that the main department store's large dining room served interesting, tasty lunches at a reasonable price.

For specific travel information, write: The German National Tourist Office, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Respect for the past

Much of Lubeck was made rubble by war in 1942. But, as in so many other West German cities, rebuilding has been faithful to antiquity and has improved on it. The great Marienkirche must appear on the outside much as it has looked for centuries. But interior restoration has removed past clutter and given a few masterpieces of glass and sculpture their full due.

Late in the 1800s, Dietrich Buxtehude established a series of organ concerts in Lubeck churches — Bach would walk 50 miles to hear him play — and the tradition continues.

I asked the woman selling postcards at an entrance to the Marienkirche if a sign about an "improvisa-

tion" that evening at five meant a concert. "No," she said severely, "an improvisation." We came back for it and joined the large receptive audience that heard a master improvise on a hymn theme on one of the church's four superb pipe organs for half an hour.

Literary monument

Across from the church stands the elegant Buddenbrookhaus, described by Thomas Mann in an early novel. It's a bank now, but still as elegant. The Benhaus, a patrician mansion, is a city museum that faithfully recalls the splendid style of Lubeck's wealthy citizens in the old days.

Not every Lubecker comes from wealth — Willy Brandt spent an impoverished childhood here. But life in Lubeck looks rosy — maybe because so much of the brick is rose-colored. Among its attractions, we came upon a group of pretty cottages

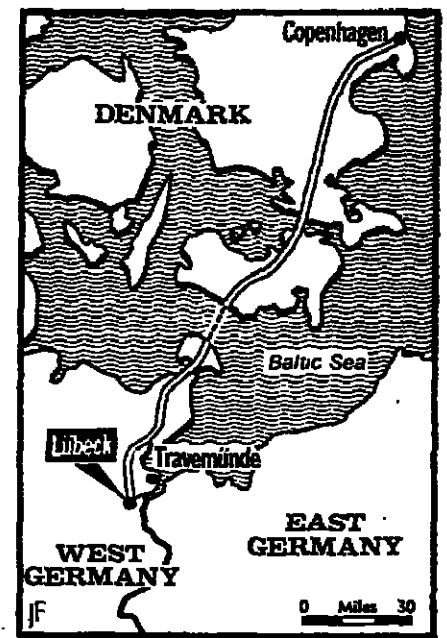
around a lovely court and found they had long since been established by wealthy Lubeck citizens as homes for less fortunate elder folk.

Foot travel favored

Highways from Germany stretch north through Lubeck en route to Denmark, so it is easy to drive here. It is recommended that motorists park their cars in multilevel garages outside the old city and enjoy its parks and streets on foot.

Lubeck has good air connections, too, and about 150 trains a day stop here from all directions. Car ferries from the port near Travemünde — Lubeck's old-world, but very popular resort on the Baltic Sea — take thousands of travelers to Scandinavia.

So do the trains. The North Express, the Paris Express, the trans-European express called the "Merkur" all make Lubeck a principal stop.



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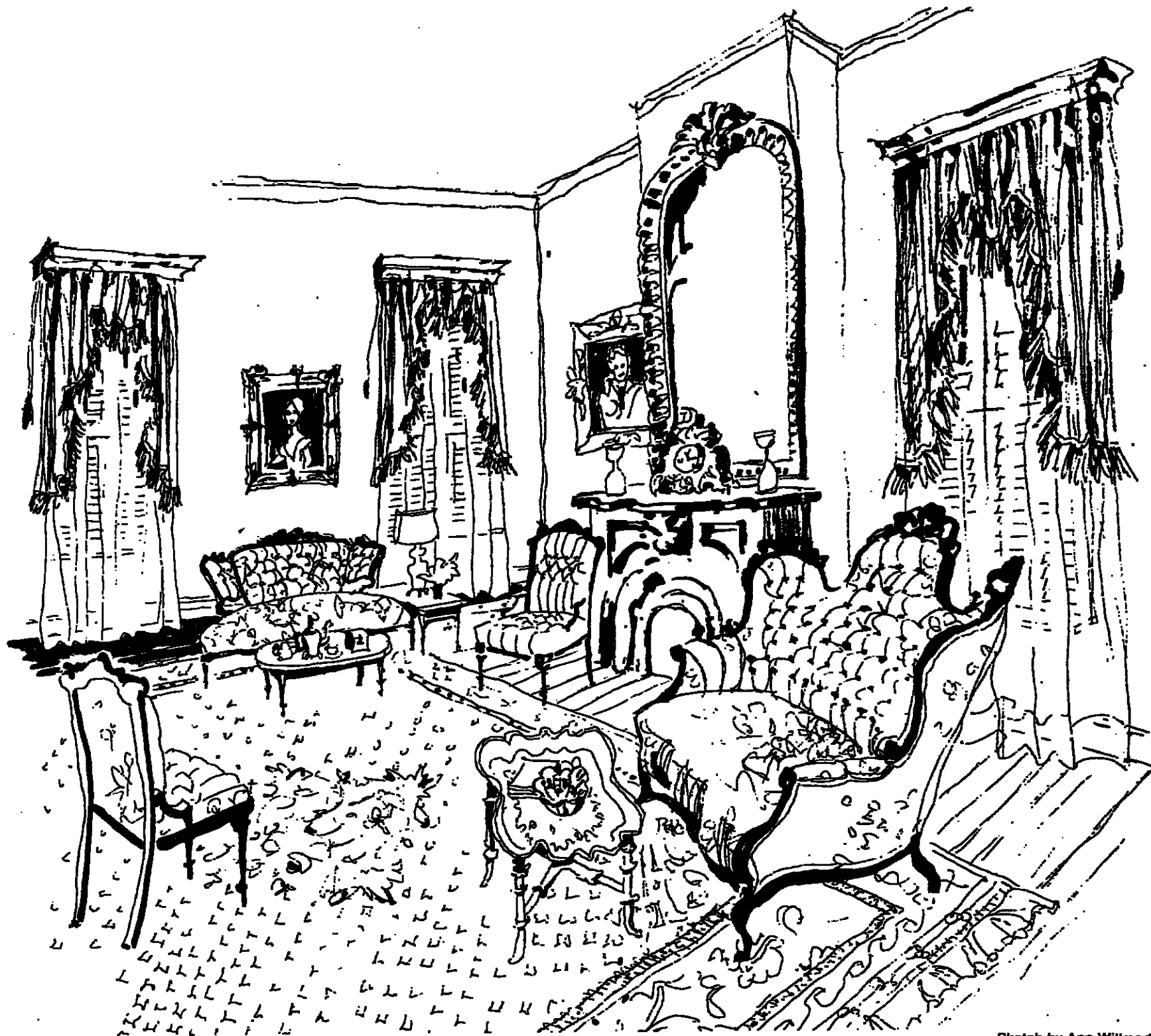
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Sketch by Ann Willmarth

Victorian parlor Texas style: green velvet draperies, shuttered windows, Orientals, family portraits

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Marshall, Texas

Clara and Ray Willoughby are part of a robust region that calls itself Texas. They have lived close to the land, to the people, and to the problems of a maturing state. They pioneered ranch life in west Texas a half century ago, helped tame the prairies, and drove cattle to market over hot, dusty trails.

In more recent years they have been good stewards of inherited land holdings. Today they divide their time between their spacious hilltop house in San Angelo and the 105-year-old Texas family house called "Maplecroft" in east Texas where they live for a week of each month. They enjoy the six-hour commute (with a picnic basket full of fried chicken on the seat between them) and the contrast in living styles between the breezy west side of the state and the more conservative east Texas.

Maplecroft is a love of a house. It has a storybook quality that evokes memories of bygone Southern living.

It is steeped in local and family lore. It was built back in 1870-71 for James Frank Starr, Mrs. Willoughby's grandfather, by shipwrights who were brought up from New Orleans to do the job.

It was set on the property acquired by her great-grandfather, Dr. James Harper Starr, who was Secretary of the Treasury in the Republic of Texas in 1839-1840. In 1909, the Willoughbys came into possession of this gracious old house, where Clara had grown up and where she had been married in 1923. It has always been either home, or second home to her.

This house built of virgin pine from the area is an imposing landmark in Marshall with its white picket fence, azalea hedges, original hitching post. It has been a one-family preservation project since the year it was occupied. It is almost as pristine fresh today as it was 105 years ago when original Victorian furnishings were moved in

and lace curtains hung. First furnishings were floated down the Mississippi River from St. Louis, to New Orleans, thence up the Red River to a nearby landing.

Designated as landmark

In 1964 the house was designated and marked a Texas Historic Landmark and a plaque on the front fence so signifies.

Maplecroft was constructed on a rather grand scale for its period, with a central hall and important staircase, a fireplace in every room, parlors and sitting rooms with 15-foot high ceilings and tall shuttered windows opening one into another. Six-inch wide pine floorboards throughout the house, honey in color, are kept buffed to a high shine.

Family possessions in the house span a century of good living, and reflect far travels and many inter-

ests, particularly in the porcelain, silver, and glass collections. Furniture ranges from refined Sheraton mahogany to better-type Victorian settees and chairs, and elaborately carved General Grant-period postered and canopied beds. Rockers abound inside, and in summer, outside on the deep porches.

Generations of genial family faces look down from heavy gold-gilt frames, and the fringed and swagged velvet window treatments hark back to earlier days.

Collections dispersed

Today some of the more important collections in the house have been dispersed, to be more widely enjoyed. A collection of Hester Bateman silver, porcelains, Battersea boxes, and early Steuben crystal, has gone to the University of Texas at Austin, to be



Photos by Marilyn Hoffman

Texans Clara and Ray Willoughby



Century-old 'Maplecroft' in east Texas

Storybook house exudes Texas lore

will soon be visible and will serve as a model for many other states." She now serves on the Texas Criminal Justice Council in Austin and the governor's Status of Women Commission.

Ray Willoughby was one of the initiators of the National Wool Act of 1954, along with President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson, and of the National Wool Council. He is the only man who has served as president of the National Wool Growers Association, the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, and the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers Association.

He still manages (now for his son and daughter) the family ranch at Eldorado.

A couple of years back the Willoughbys celebrated their golden wedding anniversary but instead of coasting into mellow golden years, they are experiencing the busiest and most satisfying period of their lives. They might well be those legendary Texans who think big, live bountifully, and give generously.

displayed in the Willoughby-Blake Room in the Humanities Research Center.

Both Clara and Ray Willoughby graduated from the University of Texas, and it was that school that honored Clara in 1967 for her "distinguished achievement" in the establishment there of the Graduate School of Social Work in 1950.

Active volunteer

Besides her family duties, Mrs. Willoughby has spent more than 40 years as a volunteer working to improve child welfare, for crime prevention and the treatment of juvenile delinquents, and for adult corrections and rehabilitation.

"My work, along with that of many others," Mrs. Willoughby says, "has brought about needed changes and Texas is now ready with a program of crime prevention and corrections that

Needlework tends to smallness, but larger pieces are gaining

By the Associated Press

New York

"People are still making an awful lot of pillows and small pictures," says needlework expert Elsa Williams, "but there also have been good increases in large projects."

"I'm selling things I would have hesitated to try and sell a few years ago," Miss Williams, who has written three books — "Bargello," "Heritage Embroidery," and "Creative Canvas Work" — sells needlework supplies by mail and has a school in West Townsend, Mass.

Large projects are on the increase, Miss Williams says, because "more people are interested in doing more worthwhile things. We have a magnificent carpet of 12 sections of different fruit designs. A person can buy one section and use it for a dining room chair seat or come back and finally get them all and put the squares together. It's one of our best-selling things right now and the investment in it is \$500 or \$600."

Kits preferred

People probably are buying more needlework kits than designing pieces themselves, Miss Williams thinks, partly because some did their own designing and didn't like the result.

"Trame has been one of the popular ways to buy needlework in Europe. Now we find it is really big in the United States. You know a trolley is called a tram. Tracks are laid. Well, in trame, there are horizontal threads in the canvas. You work over them. A person can honestly say he or she did the whole thing. You aren't limited to backgrounds."

The piece she's designing and working on now is crewel, of hops. "Hops is a very beautiful plant and it's never been used in illustration before. The leaves are not unlike that of the grape. The form of the hop itself is not unlike a very tiny hemlock pine cone. I decided to make this into what I hope will be a very beautiful chair seat."

Favorite colors

"The leaves and vine are in smoky brown tones and the hop itself is in rust, almost a bittersweet. Those are colors everyone likes and that go in everyone's home."

She's mostly known for crewel, Miss Williams says, and most of what she showed here at the recent National Needlework Association trade show was crewel.

There are two broad categories of needlework, Miss Williams says, embroidery and canvas work. Needlepoint and bargello are canvas work and so is multiple cross stitching and applique, if done on canvas. Embroidery is crewel when it's done in wool; it can also be done in silk, cotton, etc.

Watercolor copied

One of Miss Williams' favorite pieces of needlework is a reproduction of a Winslow Homer watercolor which she owns. "The house where we have the school was once owned by Homer's brother. He had stayed there."

She also has her big carpet on linen canvas, woven in Switzerland. "When they opened the Pharaohs' tombs, the only thing left was linen. The wool had turned to mashed felt, and the silk had turned to dust."



Treetop retreat and guest house, Dallas

Living quarters over garage now a cozy family retreat

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas

If you have an antiquated coach house, or a detached garage with "quarters" that once housed servants, here is the way one young Dallas interior designer converted such space into a delightful family retreat.

Dallas, as does most cities, has rows of gracious older homes, built in the 1920s and 1930s, with an apartment over the garage to house the live-in help. Such servants have largely disappeared from the scene and their erstwhile quarters have frequently been allowed to fall into disuse.

Last year Gerald Tomlin, ASID, was invited by a young Dallas couple with one pre-teen daughter, to transform their abandoned servants quarters into a delightful treetop retreat, which they could enjoy together, and which also could house occasional guests.

The garage apartment was a hundred feet from the main house (which was built in 1928), and access to it was over a small bridge that spanned a brook.

Everyone was willing to romanticize the situation a bit. After all, weren't Japanese tea pavilions set apart and out in the garden? And wasn't the treetop house, with its whimsical yearnings for secrecy and seclusion, a nostalgic memory of childhood? Mr. Tomlin and his clients decided on a blend of such elements for their hideaway room.

First, all partitions between the small rooms were knocked out, leav-

ing a pleasantly large square room, about 25 feet in dimension. The original kitchenette was left intact. When the old walls came down, the original pine paneling behind them was discovered. It was rough and knotty and full of character, so it was left exposed to become the determining factor of other aspects of the room.

A large "Turkish lounge," with four pine corner posts reaching from floor to ceiling, now is the focal point of the room. It can be used by day for lounging or reading, and at night for sleeping. It is covered with nubby white Haitian cotton, as is a studio bed under the windows.

Tree-stump tables were chosen to carry out the rustic theme, and windows were left completely untreated in order to get maximum view of the tree tops and sky. Slate flooring was partially covered with four different types of area rugs, including a rough Irish linen textured rug, rush matting, and one small oriental. More natural textures were introduced by macramé, bargello, and needlepoint pillows and hangings.

A careful selection of plants carries the treetop greenery indoors. A shell collection is yet another contribution of nature.

To make the retreat cozier on chill winter evenings, Mr. Tomlin installed a prefabricated fireplace.

Total cost of renovation, remodeling, and furnishings, including lighting and air-conditioning, was about \$14,000.

This unusual detached family room has just won a first honorable mention award for Mr. Tomlin in the 17th annual S.M. Hexter awards program for the "Interiors of the Year." M. H.

April, 1975

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

Tuesday, March 18, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Portugal: how far left?

A revolution is going on in Portugal as the nation gropes for a new social and political order following the collapse of the dictatorship in 1974. The Communists there have never been stronger and the question arises: Will Portugal emerge with a Communist government?

Recent leftist gains are impressive — and disturbing. The well-organized Communist Party has strengthened its influence in the armed forces. It has won control of the labor unions. The banking and insurance systems have been nationalized.

Following the recent inept rightist coup, the Communists also stand to gain in a reshuffle of the Portuguese Cabinet. Also, Lisbon has made it be known that it is considering giving the Russians fueling facilities for their merchant fleet.

The emergence of a Communist — or leftist — regime in Lisbon would plainly have worrisome implications for the West.

Portugal is a member of NATO, forming the westernmost flank of the organization. If it withdrew, this would weaken an alliance already under strain because of the crisis in Cyprus.

Moreover, Washington's agreement with Portugal over base rights in the Portuguese Azores could be placed in jeopardy.

Although there is cause for anx-

ety in Washington and other Western capitals, however, the situation in Portugal is far too fluid for hard assessments. One restraining factor is the deep conservatism of the Portuguese people, who have been brought up on the cold-war ideology, have a lot of goodwill for the U.S. and are mistrustful of radicalism. The vote is now obligatory in Portugal and, if elections go ahead as scheduled in April, they could make that conservatism felt. In fact in a free election it is thought the Communists would not get more than 10 percent of the vote.

Within the military, too, which has "institutionalized" itself into a 24-man council, there is much friction. Leftists officers now hold a preponderance of power but it is far from certain this is a permanent takeover.

The biggest hope for Portugal is that the elections be held — and that enough parties be represented so the elections are meaningful. It is to be hoped that the more moderate Socialists and Popular Democrats, who have resisted the leftward trends, remain in the government, even if their power is reduced.

The lesson in all this is that dictatorships do not lay the groundwork for democracies. The road toward a freer, more equitable and just society is likely to be a long — and difficult — one.

'Sorry, but I can't stand to see you just hanging there'



State of the nations

The GOP's future

By Joseph C. Harsch

Reports of the impending demise of the Republican Party are prolific these days but they are also, I submit, premature.

They are premature first and foremost because voters are seldom moved on election day by the memory of conditions which existed 18 months earlier. On the contrary, they are moved by conditions prevailing during the final run-up to election day. The run-up period is about two months.

Hence it is unsound to base any calculations on election behavior in the United States next year on current conditions. One of these most often cited is the fact that President Ford has not averted 8 percent unemployment, or exorcised it by prompt and massive federal action.

True, severe economic depressions, or "panics," as they were called during the previous century, have usually done heavy political damage to the party in power. The "panic" of 1893 wiped out the solid Democratic victory of the year before. The midterm elections of 1894 put the Republicans back in majority-party status until that was washed away by the "depression," which became politically disastrous in 1895.

But the Democrats were in full control of both White House and Congress in 1893, and hence fully liable for a bad economic condition. And in 1892, the Republicans had been in office so long they could not escape the blame even though the Democrats had managed to organize the House of Representatives after the 1890 midterm election.

Today the Republicans control only the White House. Both House and Senate are entirely in Democratic hands. Hence there is a reasonable possibility that voter blame would be divided should today's economic conditions still prevail by election day next year.

But will today's conditions prevail? Obviously, no one can be sure, although many an economist thinks he can see that far ahead. All one can say is that there is a reasonable prospect that business activity and employment will be well up by the fall of 1976, and that the Ford-Rockefeller team will therefore look more attractive to voters than they look to the disgruntled right-wingers of the Republican Party now.

True, that Ford-Rockefeller team is today in trouble inside the GOP. No matter how conservative Gerald Ford may be at heart (and on his presidential personal record) he has been forced by political realities to do business with Democrats on many matters deemed vital by the self-styled conservatives of the party's right wing. But does the grumbling and rumbling on the right really hurt the Ford-Rockefeller team?

Few would have thought of calling Gerald Ford a liberal until the Republican right-wingers began accusing him of betraying "conservative principles." Now he begins to look like a man of the middle rather than a man of the right, and the middle is the safest place in these times for any aspiring American politician to be in.

So are the Reagans of the Republican right really hurting the Ford-Rockefeller combination by accusing them of betraying conservative principles? Perhaps. But more probably,

they are doing Messrs. Ford and Rockefeller a substantial favor. They have released Mr. Ford from the image of his own political past. They have helped mightily to give him a new image as a man capable of growth, adaptability, and moderation.

Yes, Gerald Ford swung over suddenly from fighting inflation to fighting depression. Between October and January he did a complete reversal of economic course. He is open to the charge of having poor economic advice and of not being economically all-wise. But isn't this another way of saying that he can adjust to the needs of the day, and does adjust his position, even to a complete reversal of course when conditions change?

Obviously, if the recession deepens into serious depression and if unemployment doubles then it won't matter who the Republicans nominate in 1976. But if the economy improves steadily from now on (as present straws in the wind indicate) then the Ford-Rockefeller team will be looking at least interesting to the voters by next election day no matter how unhappy the right wing may be about them.

Readers write

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The "American retirees abroad" article by Clayton Jones and the Monitor survey with its four contributors missed the mark widely and in my opinion painted a distorted picture.

We here in Austria are experiencing inflation to be sure, but we have no evidence to suggest that it is greater or even as great as in our home cities in the United States. Retirees in the U.S. are truly sad souls by my measure because they have the financial limitations that we all share and lack all of the life-style benefits of our overseas life.

The reason for overseas retirement is rarely a matter of financial advantage alone. It is true that this had a greater appeal a few years ago but a dollar also went a lot further in those days in Grand Junction, Colorado, or in Salem, Massachusetts. That is not the point. There are other values in life than getting it cheaply. I have a long list of advantages and satisfactions which make our choice of Salzburg seem very right for us even though we face exactly the same financial problems that we would in Colorado or Massachusetts.

I put at the top of my list the slower pace of living here. You may at first fret that the stores all close at noon and open again an hour later or two or even three hours later! You soon recognize, however, an attitude toward avoidance of pressure and a lack of scramble for every last shilling that is a great source of satisfaction and a relaxing of tensions which were bred by long years of hurry and rush. They work hard when they work, for the most part, but they know how to relax and do it not only after a long day of work but also in the middle. They use weekends and holidays for delightful recreation much of which we can share with them.

An Israeli view

By Zeev Klein

There is a growing demand upon Israel for concessions. Many argue that Israel should take the risks involved in further withdrawals in Sinai even though it cannot expect any substantial benefits in return, at least for the time being. It is contended that Israel need not be apprehensive, since the United States is politically committed to the survival of the state of Israel. Moreover, this second-stage agreement with Egypt, it is said, could lead to an overall political solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

What many tend to overlook is the fact that Henry Kissinger's Middle East policy is a twofold one that aims: (a) to bring both the Israelis and the Arabs closer and (b) to advance American interests in the area (such as a guaranteed flow of oil and a diminution of Soviet influence).

These goals conflict with one another. Therefore, Kissinger has devised a strategy to (a) rearm Israel, (b) put political and diplomatic pressure on Israel to adopt a more flexible position, and (c) provide economic and military aid to various Arab states.

However, it will take more than mere diplomatic skills to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict. What is required is the political will by both sides to accept each other and to reach a political agreement. What is dangerous from Israel's point of view in Kissinger's step-by-step diplomacy is the fact that through the negotiation process Israel is placed in a disadvantageous position, in that it is doing all the giving without any assurances that its objectives (i.e., gaining recognition from the Arab states, and the achievement of a durable and stable Mideast peace) will be met. Hence, in the final stage Israel is left at the mercy of the Arabs as to whether or not they will grant Israel what it seeks. Israel and the U.S. thus are faced with a fait accompli to which neither can respond short of war.

Israel faces a dilemma. Since it is dependent on American support, it cannot pursue a policy which runs contrary to U.S. policies and objectives. If Israel chooses to follow its own lines of action, it runs the risk of alienating the U.S., thereby depriving itself of critically needed American support.

If, on the other hand, Israel pursues a foreign policy too closely linked to that of the U.S., it faces no less risky a situation. This is because, in order for Kissinger's step-by-step diplomacy to be successful, the U.S. must first establish friendly relations with the Arab states.

Thus, one can ask whether the policy of improving Arab-American relations (a) is not pursued at the expense of American-Israeli relations and (b) does not in fact constitute an anti-Israeli policy.

● In the short run, military aid and sales to various Arab states are acceptable to Israel. In the long run, depending on the scope of such sales

and on what Arab states receive the weapons, they could be regarded as an anti-Israeli policy.

● Improved U.S.-Arab relations would most likely, in the long run, come at the expense of Israel. The Arab-Israeli conflict is unique, and a third party cannot possibly maintain good relations with both sides. One need only be reminded of Franco-Israeli relations and the way they deteriorated once the French adopted their so-called "even-handed" Middle East policy.

Given the struggle between the U.S. and the Soviet Union for influence in the Middle East, and in Egypt in particular, and given the stage-by-stage diplomacy of Kissinger once U.S.-Arab relations are improved, the U.S. would be left with no incentive whatsoever to support Israel should a deadlock develop between Israel and the Arabs. The U.S. would be faced with the possible loss of influence in Egypt and elsewhere.

Egypt and other Arab states have open two options to them: They can continue to cooperate with the U.S., or they can return to a closer alignment with the Soviet Union. The latter could be the result if they could no longer extract further concessions from Israel, or where they themselves would be unwilling to make further compromises.

Israel is not only cornered with a militarily inferior position and an unsolved conflict. It is also confronted with an international environment in which it might not be able to rely on American support, should such support be needed. Israel is thus faced with a paradoxical situation. On the one hand it needs American commitments and guarantees if it wants to reach political settlement, but on the other hand it cannot rely on such commitments, even if they were to be given in written form.

The cold reality is that if Israel follows Kissinger's diplomacy, it will help create a political environment in which U.S. commitments cannot be relied upon.

One question needs to be asked and that is, why Israel and the Arabs cannot first address the fundamental political issue of whether the Arab states will accept Israel as a Jewish state. The Arabs claim they cannot extend recognition since by doing so they deprive themselves of a tactical advantage in the negotiation process and also of the legitimacy to wage wars against Israel.

If, however, the Arabs' objective is to find a solution for the conflict, then the loss of a tactical advantage will be compensated for by a new Israeli flexibility. The legitimacy argument is not founded on historical grounds, for states have declared war on each other without ever questioning each other's existence.

Peace will be achieved if there is truly a will to find it.

Mr. Klein is an Israeli graduate student at Tufts University.

Urgency on law of the sea

The tiniest landlocked states as well as the great coastal powers have a stake in the new session of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

Unless agreement on a draft treaty is reached this year, there is grave danger of slipping back into a worsened version of the anarchic conditions occurring between previous sea conferences.

To take just one of the new factors dictating urgency, technology now makes possible the deep-sea "mining" of manganese and other mineral "nodules." According to a 1970 UN resolution, the seas beyond national limits are the "common heritage of mankind." Thus landlocked states deserve a share in the seabed's mineral wealth, as do developing nations that do not have the technology to mine it. There is also the question of the economic impact of sea minerals on countries that depend on the land mining of such resources.

Yet there are already private corporate plans to begin exploitation of seabed minerals by 1976. Claims are being filed to remote areas of ocean bottom. If a sea treaty does not come out of this year's conference, a chaos of conflicting claims and interests can well be imagined.

And the question of mineral nodules is only one part of the

conference's concern. Failure to reach agreement would leave the way open to a whole spectrum of invasions of national rights and evasions of national responsibility.

Last summer's Caracas session served to air differences and to reach the beginnings of agreement. A 12-mile territorial limit, for example, seems widely acceptable, though it ought to provide for passage through straits within that limit, as urged by the United States and others.

In addition, a 200-mile zone of economic jurisdiction for fishing and minerals is well on the way to acceptance. Here there is the question of whether to extend this rule to small islands, creating wildly disproportionate zones. The suggestion of a zone no more than 10 times the size of such an island seems more realistic.

There are also the matters of pollution control (from land activities as well as ships), conservation, freedom of research, and the responsible use of the seas for food for a hungry world. The latter involves the question of whether a coastal state ought to permit others to take fish it does not choose to take itself. Some sort of international authority to resolve disputes is the absolute minimum that should come from the conference.

Helping the farmer

With consideration of an "emergency" farm bill, Congress is taking a new look at the fundamental question: Should the government return in a big way to the commodities support business?

There are three basic proposals. The first would raise levels at which the government begins to support farm prices on products like wheat, corn, and cotton. The second would affect loan terms on crops, under which the government takes over and stores crops which farmers find unprofitable to harvest. And the third would revive the government's crop reserves or storage program.

A motive behind price supports is to stem the erosion of farmers' profits. The increase in the food prices paid by consumers in the past year has not gone to the farmer. Many new congressmen, who seem to be so influential these days, won their seats by promising farmers relief from the profits squeeze.

Such relief, however, is not a convincing argument for a more active government agricultural role. Many segments of the economy — the housing industry and automakers on the business side, and the millions of unemployed — are also standing in line for federal help.

The public, too, is leery of sweetheart deals between agricultural interests and Congress, such as the favors to the dairy industry which cost consumers dearly in recent years. And the public is increasingly impatient with a system that drives consumer prices and farmer profits high when market conditions permit, but gives no corresponding break to consumers when supplies are great.

Nonetheless, events of the past year or two — when droughts and crop failures combined to create shortages and soaring prices — show a need for more of a cushion in the U.S. and world food production system. Price supports encourage farmers to maintain the desirable production margin. In this regard, a reserves program would also be useful. One proposal in the House would stockpile 300 million bushels of wheat — equal to about a seventh of 1975's expected crop — plus lesser amounts of soybeans and feed grains.

In sum, efforts by Congress to even out the ups and downs of American agricultural prices and production should be encouraged — though more to bring stability to consumer prices and world supplies than to repay political IOUs to the farmers.

U.S. retirees abroad

I wish every time that we take an evening walk or bike ride that my children and grandchildren could walk along with us in the dark wooded paths or along the Salzach River with no fear of mugging or attack. Of course those things are not unknown here but they are so rare that our students and friends feel free to wander in the town or to walk home after a concert even though it may be several blocks and in the center of town and residential areas. It is great to breathe deeply without fear.

One more plus item may be worth listing. It is the almost steady stream of friends, old and new, who seek you out when you locate in a charming place. We are fortunate, too, in our many friends among the student generation who come in droves to see Europe in spite of these inflated times. Some are our family or children of friends and some we discover on the street, at museums or in the many study programs all over Europe. We tend to overfeed them and to tell them what they must not miss here and beyond but we listen, too, and hear fabulous tales of their adventures and plans for the future and then we send them on their way. This is a sure way to keep in touch with reality.

The next time ask your researchers to talk to us and to others to whom we can introduce them. We are not disillusioned!

Salzburg, Austria Richard L. Rice

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your report headed "American retirees abroad disillusioned" seems to overlook a major consideration — individual resourcefulness.

We have friends living on their retirement incomes in Portugal and Italy as well as France. They find inflation easier to cope with than do our friends in the United States. By

and large, their expenses come to about what they were spending in the U.S. from three to five years ago.

Perhaps the key to their experience here is that they came to Europe, not primarily to save money, but to enjoy its wealth of history and art and to adapt themselves to the challenge of different cultures and life styles.

In the process, they have acquired some of the thrifty habits which enable many Europeans to live well even when prices rise.

The friends we speak of have not gathered in "golden ghettos" of expatriates. They have moved in among the people of the country, found them neighborly and warm in welcome. They have certainly been happy to discover fellow Americans, but as in our case, the friendship generously offered us by our French neighbors has been one of the big rewards of living abroad.

Kimms Hendrick
Roquebrune-Cap Martin, France

Welcome to Arab money

To The Christian Science Monitor:

It is clear that oil-rich Arab nations and individuals want to buy interests in American businesses. What is not clear is why some Americans are opposed to Arab investments. What our economy needs right now is an influx of money to shake off recession, and the Arabs have the money and are ready to spend it here. I think it's time to quell our nationalistic feelings and follow the example of Georgia in welcoming Arab investments.

Bryan, Texas Scott Pendleton

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published, and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

لبنان، لبنان



"Reverie": Oil on wood by Jean Baptiste Camille Corot (1796-1875)

Found in reverie

Walking through familiar galleries of New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art recently, I was mysteriously drawn to a small painting of a young woman who appeared to be simply daydreaming. It was aptly called "Reverie," and appealed to me because just then I felt an urgent desire to do what she was doing — rest and allow my mind to wander at will.

The work was by Corot, whose poetic landscapes are so familiar one may forget his figure paintings which he kept face to wall in his studio "for himself" because they were closer to his heart.

Resting in sight of the painting, my mind escaped to its own associations with that seldom-heard word, reverie. "What is this life if, full of care, we have no time to stand and stare?" I heard William H. Davies ask, chuckling out of the past. Then, William Wordsworth broke in on his theme of how "The World is Too Much with Us," declaring again, "... late and soon, / Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers. But the Irish lilt of William Butler Yeats topped them, describing "The Land of Heart's Desire."

where "beauty has no ebb, decay no flood, but joy is wisdom, / Time an endless song."

Corot, I thought, must have lived much on the strength of his own reverie during his long, good, simple life. At age fifty, even after thirty years of daily work at his easel, he had not sold a single painting! His reveries must have kept him free of anxiety until the time he would sell hundreds of his works and go down in history as one of the most popular painters of all time. They must have relieved him of stress even in the midst of controversy that raged around him in older age — this man who lived to be nearly eighty, always at peace with his world. Even on the last morning of his life on earth, Corot looked at the sky, commenting on its deepness and transparency. "How I should like to set down for you the grand horizons I see!" he said.

When I rose from my own moments of reverie with Jean Corot's masterpiece, I was restored and I knew I would never again believe in the term, "lost in reverie."

But I do believe in being found — in reverie.

Corinne Geeting

Harry's wall opens inward

It may seem strange to begin telling you about Harry's Wall by stating what it is not. It is not a wall that brings a string of tears to the eyes like the Western Wall in Jerusalem or the tragic wall in India with the handprints of widows committed to suttee, or countless walls throughout the world with histories that stir the imagination. But it is a wall that has intrigued me because something has been happening on it much like water wearing away stone.

It's a large facade of a building, windowless, with only a front door to one side. On the wall, like large flakes of curling, scaling paint, are tacked up notices, handwritten pleas for roommates, travel partners, things for sale, things needed, services offered, and all the miscellany of communication by notices. This, in itself, is not unusual either. Wherever there is bare space, someone is going to write, print, or tack up his needs. But one day, recently, something happened to Harry's Wall. His wall is part of a densely populated beach community, one of a string of such communities which San Diego wears like beads around its throat. Some, more affluent than the others, are less crowded; this particular one is teeming, some of the houses and apartments veritable mazes, and the population, again, mostly of the very young.

What happened to Harry's Wall was a simple thing. One day all the notices disappeared, every scrap removed and the entire area scraped and painted a shade of yellow. A great, empty, pristine expanse. Ah, I thought, as soon as the paint dries the notices will go up again. But not so. For several weeks nothing, not one thumbtacked appeal, not one brave notice. It was as though someone — Harry? — had decided to turn a new face to the street, or, urged by a desire to upgrade the outside of the building, had simply made up his mind that the wall was inviolate.

Then, like stubborn waters biting into granite, the will of the young, who stream in and out of Harry's Place, asserted itself — one notice appeared — and then another and another and another, until the new, yellow paint, firm and smooth under them, seemed again to be flaking in a variety of printed, written and scrawled flakes.

Today, standing outside the build-

ing, I watched as a constant flow of young people entered and left the building. It was the girl in the pith helmet and the buckskin jacket who became the magnet that drew me inside.

"Harry's" turned out to be the equivalent of a General Store. True, there were no open cracker barrels and the cheese was safely behind glass counters, but everything from basic groceries to rubber rafts, books, clothing, hardware, was there in a windowless, artificially lighted, narrow aisled area. Harry himself, white-aproned, jovial, reigned over the delicatessen case, weighing out, serving, while his quick eye recognized customers whom he knew by their first names.

Inside the front door a large sheet of paper, mounted on a post, was headed "MY FRIENDS WHO OWE ME MONEY." On it, printed boldly beside each name, was the amount owed, ranging from five dollars to twenty. There was no rancor, no great urging on the paper, rather a gentle reminder of money past due.

Outside, Harry's Wall, even while I was inside, was yielding up another inch, another lot of itself, to the thumbtack and the paper, to the questions, the importunities, the reciprocity — a muted chorale of need.

Subborn, indeed, as water, these young.

Bessie F. Collins

The Monitor's daily religious article

Leadership we need

Can anyone lead troubled mankind to prosperity, peace, social justice, stability, and individual and national fulfillment?

Christian Science, which closely follows the Bible, heartens us with a practical means of submitting to the healing and totally reliable guidance of God.

God is Truth, infinite good. He is divine Mind, from which all true ideas come to us, the perfect Love inspiring every good motive and action. To know and obey Him is to be led progressively, here on earth, into the kingdom

of heaven which Christ Jesus said is within us, within our true consciousness.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes, "The essence of this Science is right thinking and right acting — leading us to see spirituality and to be spiritual, to understand and to demonstrate God."

The practical effects in human life of understanding and demonstrating God were shown unforgettably to the world by Jesus. Because he accepted the leading

of the Father at all times, men's lives were improved, their handicaps removed, their joy increased. Sinners were freed from self-imposed burdens. The sick were healed, the fearful comforted, the hungry fed. Isn't this the kind of power our world sorely needs today?

Each of us can imitate the Master in increasing measure, releasing into human affairs more of the harmonizing, healing, transforming might of divinely bestowed love.

Prayer is the way. Not merely appealing to God to help us, but rather realizing that in Him, our only Mind, our only source of life and power, all good is already provided for us. Because good is mental in its nature and essence — the substance of divine Mind — it can always be received by us in quiet, prayerful thought.

Listening to God, we receive His inspirations for daily guidance, knowing that whenever He guides, He also strengthens. Giving up human self-will, we open up to His wisdom in our decision-making. Gradually we become the wiser, kinder, healthier, and more capable people who must make a better world.

However much we value and support men and women of integrity, good judgment, and compassion who take public responsibilities of leadership, there is no substitute for our own individual commitment to following where God leads. And divine Truth is always beckoning us to the good life, the blessed and enjoyable life of love for all.

In this world, where the illusion of matter clouds to human view the brightness of Truth's spiritual creation, we indeed have trials. But the Saviour has proved that God fulfills man's need. "With God," he said, "all things are possible."

Led by Him daily, we find our true, spiritual selfhood, which gives us the dominion we need over evil of any sort.

No and Yes, p.12; Mark 10:27

Christian Science (continued): Kyrillos Sideris

[Each issue on the page may be found a translation of the article in Greek. Every other month an article on Christian Science appears in a Greek translation.]

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Daily Bible verse

I am continually with thee: thou hast holden me by my right hand. Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to glory. Psalm 73:23-24

Color me giving

He is building a wall
From bits and pieces
Of structure loved
And leveled
By wrecker's blow
He is building a wall
And who will know
How brick and shard
From loved facade
Or portico
That go
Shoring up
Little hill
Defending daffodil
Have timeless heft . . .
Living
Is bereft
Of color
But for giving
He is building a wall

Maxine Le Pelley

Avalanche on a flat, wet, beach

Sometimes a pebble
will start an avalanche;
But a sand dollar?
This small, round disk,
Gray as the host in which it seeks
Anonymity?
Betrayed
By its coat of arms,
Petals, chiseled on its fragile bone,
Causes, in hand that holds it,
Tremors;
Causes in mind the slip and slide
Of loosed thought.
Such a finite witness
To infinities.
The thumb, gentles, smooths
From this small evidence
Of cosmos,
Clinging sand.

Bessie F. Collins

Paperback read on train

Say what you will, there's a
Virtue in transience,
A bonus richness
To chance encounter —

Certain perceptions granted us by flashes
No steady light reveals.
It's suddenness that snatches up the rare —
What eye knows well that country glimpsed by lightning?

Few have not had
Some brief, surprising friendship
Sprung like a plant from air, in the midst of nothings,
And all the headier for the lack of roots.

My paper luck — unknown voice speaking quietly
Of the small rare importances of the heart,
Blots out in one stroke all the commonplace,
And a new landscape flashes out, transfigured.

Frances Minturn Howard